# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1851. [NO. 1772.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. ☞ Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.


## CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Winter Session in this School will close on Monday the 26th inst. Examination on the 23d, 24th and 26th. The Summer Session will commence on Wednesday, July 2d, and continue five months. Board and Tuition as heretofore. Per order of Directors.

H. ELLIOT, President.

May 8, 1851. 71-6w

## POCKET BOOK FOUND.

A POCKET BOOK, containing a number of Receipts, Notes, Judgments, &c. and a small amount of Money, apparently belonging to Isaac Wright of Randolph county, N. C. has this day been left at the Observer Office. It was found about two years ago, and mislaid. The owner is requested to call, identify it, and take away, (paying for this advertisement.)

May 6, 1851. 71-3w

## EDWIN GLOVER

HAS received another addition to his Stock of WATCHES AND JEWELRY, consisting of

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Ear Rings, Breastpins and Finger Rings; Colt's and Allen's Revolving Pistols; Music Boxes, &c.

Please call and examine.

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired as usual.

May 12, 1851. 71-2m

THE Copartnership of Hall & Hall will expire on the 1st of August next, and in order to close the concern, we offer our GOODS at REDUCED PRICES. Those wishing to make purchases on very favorable terms, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our entire Stock.

We will also sell the Store and Lot occupied by ourselves.

Also, the Dwelling and Warehouse in the rear. Also, one Tenement in the Brick Row, now occupied by R. D. McNeill.

All or any part of the above Property will be offered at private sale until the 1st August, and if not sold then, will be offered at Auction, and due notice given.

Persons desirous of purchasing, can get Bargains by calling upon the undersigned.

HALL & HALL.

May 10, 1851. 71tf

N. KING and A. McMILLAN have entered into copartnership in the Distillery of Turpentine, and have erected a Still on the West side of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, 8 miles from Fayetteville.

N. KING.
A. McMILLAN.

May 9.—71tf

### Wanted.

WE wish to buy 20,000 barrels Turpentine.

KING & McMILLAN.

### Juniper Lumber Wanted.

30,0000 FEET of Juniper LUMBER wanted. Apply to R. M. ORRELL.

May 8. 71-2w

FRANKLINSVILLE, April 28, 1851.

WHEREAS, the Randolph Manufacturing Company having, in an unaccountable and very mysterious manner, sustained a loss by fire, in the burning of their Factory Building in Franklinsville on the night of the 19th inst., with all their Machinery, &c. &c.: and whereas, the said Company, in the prosecution of their business, were under the necessity of contracting many debts; and whereas, it is the wish of this Company that all just debts shall be honestly and fully paid, and they have the fullest confidence in believing that they have the ability to do in a reasonable time:

Therefore Resolved, That Hugh McCain be appointed Trustee or Agent of the said Company to advertise a Public Sale of the property of the Company, both personal and real, on a credit of 6 months for personal, and at 6, 12, 18, 24 months for the real estate, and to collect all debts due to the Company; provided said agent, at his discretion, dispose of the personal property at public or private sale, as in his opinion shall best promote the interest of the company.

Resolved, further, That any purchaser of lands and property of the Company, either at private or public sale, being a creditor of the Company, their respective debt or debts shall be received by the said Agent in payment.

Resolved, further, That the said Trustee or Agent, at the end of every ninety days or oftener, if funds should come into his hands,) shall apply all funds that may come into his hands—first. To the payment of such debts as may be due to the operatives in the Cotton Mill: Second. In the adjustment of small accounts in the vicinity of the Factory, where the amount will not exceed one hundred dollars: Thirdly. To all other creditors pro rata, according to their respective demands.

On motion, Resolved, That the foregoing Resolutions, appointing an Agent to sell the property and pay the debts of the Company, be advertised three times in the Fayetteville Observer and Ashborough Herald.

(A copy.)

HUGH McCAIN.

## VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

UNDER a Resolution of the Stockholders of the Randolph Manufacturing Company, I shall expose to public sale at Franklinsville, on Monday the 9th day of June next, the

### Real Estate

of said Company, consisting of the Site whereon their Cotton Factory was built, including the Spinning and Corn Mills, Saw Mill and Cotton Gin, all in operation.

Also, a tract of Land lying on both sides of Deep River, known as the Reuben Allred tract of Land. Also, several improved Lots in Franklinsville. On a credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months. The purchaser will be required to give bond and approved security.

Also, on Wednesday the 11th of June next, at Franklinsville, I shall sell at public sale, all the

### Personal Property

of said Company, consisting of Store Goods and various other articles, on a credit of 6 months, if not otherwise disposed of on the day of sale. Terms—6 months' credit; bond and approved security will be required.

HUGH McCAIN, Agent.

May 5, 1851. 71-3w

### *Fayetteville and Northern* PLANK ROAD.

A GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to stock in the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road, will take place in the Town Hall, in the town of Fayetteville, on Friday, the 6th of June next, with a view to the organization of the Company and location of the Road.

ROBERT STRANGE,
B. W. ROBINSON,
ARCH'D McLEAN,
J. W. PEARCE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
JOEL WILLIAMS,
D. G. MACRAE,
JOHN C. WILLIAMS,
Commissioners.

May 12, 1851. 71-3w

## CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up and enlarged the above *well known* House, is *now* prepared to entertain travellers with *increased* comfort.

ROB'T McNABB.

Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., May 3, 1851. 70-tf

## DRY GOODS AT COST.

WITH a view of making a change in our business, we now offer our entire stock of DRY GOODS at cost, for cash or country produce, taken in payment at its cash value. The stock is worthy the attention of those wishing to buy.

May 13.—71tf COOK & TAYLOR.

## NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Subscribers until the first Monday of June next, for building a two story framed house, 30 by 40 feet; to be finished for the main building of an academical institution.

Specifications can be obtained by calling upon either of the subscribers.

Liberal cash payments will be made as the work advances.

JAMES W. LESESNE,
DUNCAN CROMARTIE,
H. H. ROBINSON,
Building Committee.

Elizabeth Town, May 5, 1851. 71-2w

## MACKEREL.

75 BBLS. New Mackerel, just received and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

May 5. 70-tf

### Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held in Fayetteville, on Friday the 30th instant.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.

May 5, 1851. 70tf

## Greensborough Female College.
### Commencement.

THE Examination of the Classes in Greensborough Female College will begin at 9 o'clock on Monday, the 2d of June, and occupy three successive days.

The Board of Trustees will convene in their Room on Tuesday, the 3d, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Address before the two Literary Societies will be delivered on Wednesday, the 4th, by Robert P. Dick, Esq.

The Commencement Exercises will take place on Thursday the 5th of June.

CHAS. F. DEEMS, President.

May 1, 1851. 70-tlJ

## PROPOSALS

FOR building a fire proof Store on the North East corner of Market Square, will be received by the subscriber until the 1st day of June next. Plans and specification will be exhibited on application to

JAMES JENKINS.

May 3, 1851. 70-3w

## F. & W. P. R. OFFICE, May 1, 1851.

BOOKS of Subscription for One Hundred Thousand Dollars' increase of the Capital Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will be opened on the 20th day of May, and remain open for the space of thirty days, at the following places and under the direction of the following persons, viz:

At Fayetteville, under the direction of the President and Directors.

At Carthage, under the direction of Dr. Samuel C. Bruce, Col. John Morison, and Angus R. Kelly.

At Ashborough, under the direction of Hugh McCain, Jonathan Worth, and A. H. Marsh.

At Normal College, under the direction of B. Craven, John S. Brown, and Daniel W. Crabb.

At Jamestown, under the direction of Geo. C. Mendenhall, Dr. S. G. Coffin, and Jonathan W. Field.

At Salem, under the direction of Francis Fries, Chas. E. Shober, Thos. J. Wilson, Geo. F. Wilson, and Darius H. Starbuck.

At Mount Airy, under the direction of Allen Denny, Robert S. Gilmer, and Job Worth.

At Lexington, under the direction of H. R. Dusenbury, Alfred G. Foster, W. R. Holt, Jno. P. Mabry, and John W. Thomas.

At Mocksville, under the direction of Lemuel Bingham, G. A. Miller, and Dr. Wm. H. Beatty.

At Statesville, under the direction of Thos. H. McRorie, J. B. Stockton, and J. S. McCubbins.

At Salisbury, under the direction of D. A. Davis, John I. Shaver, Jos. F. Chambers, and Calvin S. Brown.

At Deep River, under the direction of Chas. Chalmers, Wm. Watson, P. G. Evans, Robt. A. Stuart, and L. J. Haughton.

At Summerville, under the direction of Rev. Simeon Colton, John W. McKay, and Alex'r D. McLean.

At Greensborough, under the direction of James Sloan, Lyndon Swaim, and Jesse H. Lindsay.

It is proposed by the President and Directors of this Company, that all subscriptions made at Summerville shall be used only in constructing a branch from a point on the main line, to be selected by the Stockholders, to Summerville.

That for all subscriptions made on Deep River, the amount to be solely applied in building a branch from the main stem to a point to be selected by the subscribers on Deep River.

That all subscriptions made at Greensborough, shall be applied only in building a branch to Greensborough.

That all the subscriptions on the main line from a point common to both Salem and Lexington, to the Virginia line, be applied solely to building the main stem via Salem, Bethania, and Mount Airy, to the Virginia line.

That all the subscriptions made West of the point common to both Salem and Lexington, be applied to building the branch designed to go to Lexington, Mocksville, and thence to Statesville.

Each branch to become part of the main work, and each Shareholder to participate in the profits of the whole work.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. M. ROSE, Clerk.

[Countersigned.]
EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Pres't. [70tf

### Wood and Blacksmith Shop.—

The subscriber having secured the services of a first rate Wagon, Cart and Plough Maker, is prepared to execute all work in that line with despatch and neatness. Particular attention given to repairing.

Also, attached to the Wood Shop is a Blacksmith Shop, where all Blacksmith's work will be done at the shortest notice, and warranted to please. Shop on Maxwell street, a short distance South of E. W. Willkings's Store.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, May 6, 1851. 70-3w

## The Thirty-fifth Annual Convention

of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. John's Church, Fayetteville, on the last Wednesday in May—the 28th day of the month.

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y.

May 5, 1851. 70tC

## GRAHAM & WOODWARD

WOULD announce to those that are indebted to them to come forward and settle up immediately. All unsettled by the first of July next will be handed over for collection, as they intend to close their business at that time.

May 3, 1851. 70-5w

## Notice.

THOSE indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note or Account, are most earnestly requested to call and settle with him, being very much in need of the same at this time.

M. N. LEARY.

May 5, 1851. 70-3w

## LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of W. B. & T. S. Jordan are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, either by cash, or note, as their business must be closed up soon, and those not closing will find their accounts in the hands of an officer or attorney.

W. B. JORDAN.

May 3, 1851. 70-3w

## FOR SALE,

12 WM. ROWLAND'S Extra thick Mill and Cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 19, 1850. 40tf

## Superior large size Mackerel,

Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in barrels and half-barrels. Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

April 14, 1851. 67tf

## ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

W. MACINTYRE has received and offers for sale:

Domestic and imported Dry Goods, embracing many new styles of Dress Goods, and a long list of solid goods for wearing apparel.

—ALSO—

New style Bonnets,
Palm-leaf, Leghorn, and Pedal Braid Hats,
Fashionable Moleskin and fine Wool Hats,
Fine and Strong Shoes.
A large lot of Wall Paper, very pretty.
Window Papers, assorted colors.
Chimney Screens and Bordering Paper.
4-4 and 8-4 Oil Cloth, new patterns.
4-4 and 5-4 white and colored Straw Matting.
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Whittemore & Co's Wool and Cotton Cards.

Liberty Point, April 29, 1851. 69-3m

## MINERAL WATER.

S. J. HINSDALE is prepared to furnish his customers with SODA or MINERAL WATER, with a variety of Syrups, all of a quality unsurpassed.

April 21. 68tf

20 BARRELS CUBA MOLASSES, and 10 do. New Orleans, for sale by

J. H. & J. MARTINE.

Nov. 1, 1850. 44tf

## Wheeler's History of North Carolina.

THE undersigned has been appointed General Agent for Col. J. H. Wheeler in the 7th Congressional District, and wishes to appoint sub-Agents in each of the counties of Robeson, Columbus, Bladen, Brunswick, New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin and Onslow, and asks that application be made to him immediately. The Work goes to press in August, and the price will be One Dollar per volume, and consisting of two volumes.

JOHN M. ROSE.

March 24, 1851. 64-tf

## Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56-tf

## 100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

## Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

## T. T. POND'S
CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED
### *Pain-Destroyer,*
AND
### HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself.—Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.
By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

## Fresh Spring Goods.

### E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON

HAVE REMOVED to Mr. Thos. J. Curtis's New Building, on Hay street, two doors West of Mr. James Kyle's, where they are now receiving a complete assortment of

### Silk and Fancy Dry Goods,

Consisting of every style and description of Ladies' Dress Goods, from a 10 cent Lawn or Muslin to a $2 Silk; Canton Crape Shawls; Broche and Lace do.; sup'r black Silk Lace Mantillas; a large lot Lace Capes, from $1 to $8; emb'd Lace Sleeves; French Worked Collars and Cuffs; black and white Thread Lace Veils; Cambric and Swiss Muslin Trimmings; Thread Laces; Linen and Cotton ditto; Plaid, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; plain and fig'd Tartans; sup'r emb'd Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Table Covers; emb'd Muslin Curtains; Furniture Dimity; a beautiful assortment Dotted Muslins; Linen Sheetings; Pillow-case Linens; Table Damask; Towelings, &c. &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—Black, green, brown, and olive Cloths; Drap-D'Etes; bl'k and col'd French Cashmerets, for coatings; plain and check Linen do.; plain and fig'd Linen Drillings; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; Silk and Marseilles Vestings; Cravats and Scarfs, &c.

A beautiful lot fashionable Bonnets; Misses' Flats and other styles. Panama, Leghorn, and other styles Summer Hats.

—ALSO—

8 *cases Fashionable HATS, of the Genin and Beebe styles; Umbrellas and Parasols; Travelling Trunks; Hand do.; Carpet Bags and Satchels; Oil Window Shades; Wall Papering; Screen ditto.*

A Large Stock of common and French CALF BOOTS; Congress Gaiters; Patent Leather ditto; Ladies' fine Philadelphia made Slippers and Gaiters; Misses' ditto; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves of a very superior quality, &c.

Making, altogether, one of the best stocks of Goods ever offered by us in this market, to which we invite the attention of all who wish to purchase.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

March 24, 1851. 64-tf

## NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

### AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.

ARE now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, their

### Spring and Summer Goods,

Embracing every article which is usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. They would call the attention of the LADIES in particular to their very handsome stock of Dress Goods, which have been selected with the greatest care by one of the firm, and which will compare, in quality, styles and prices, with any in the market. They will not enumerate, as they have such a variety; and would say to the Ladies, that they have no (Jenny Lind) goods, but would respectfully solicit a call to see the goods and hear their names. To the Gentlemen they would say, that they have the handsomest stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings that has ever been exhibited in this market. Give us a call.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, and a beautiful lot of Parasols and Umbrellas; together with a general assortment of Canton Crape Shawls, white and col'd; Summer Vizites and Mantillas; Lace and Muslin Capes, Collars and Cuffs; Mourning and second-mourning ditto.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea and Spices, &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 25, 1851. 64tf

## NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, 1851.

### J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN

ARE now receiving a large stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting in part of—

Striped Gro-de-Paris; black and col'd Silks; embroidered, printed and black Barege and Barege-de-Laine; Paris-de-Chine; Crape-de-Paris; rich emb'd Tarltans; printed French Lawns; embroidered and printed Swiss Muslins; Hoyle's and printed Organdie; Mourning, printed; Polka and fancy Lawn; Mourning and other Ginghams; Jaconet and Swiss Muslins; Silk and Linen Poplins; solid col'd Lawns; Bishop and Swiss ditto; Grass and other Skirts; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, needle-worked; Collars and Cuffs; Lace Undersleeves; French needle-worked Chemisettes; fancy Mitts and Kid Gloves of all kinds; splendid Bonnet and other Ribbons; Edging and Inserting; French and English Prints; together with a large supply of other articles suitable for Ladies' wear.

French Cassimeres; plain Linen and Linen Drill; Checked Linen; Silk, Marseilles and other Vestings; Cashmeret; Drab d'Ete; York Nankins; Silk Handkerchiefs and Cravats; brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; a good assortment of embroidered Window Curtains, (some very fine.)

### Ready-made Clothing.

Coats; Pants; Satin, Silk, Marseilles and other Vests; a large supply of each.

A large lot of Umbrellas, and fine Silk and Satin Parasols, assorted kinds.

Beaver, Fur, Silk, Leghorn and other Straw Hats; also a good supply of Boys' Hats.

White Chip, French Hair-Lace, and other Bonnets; Children's fine Pearl Hats, Bonnets and Flats; Wreaths and Flowers.

### Boots and Shoes.

Fine Calf sewed Boots; Patent Leather Brogans; Cloth and Buck Congress Gaiters; Oxford Ties; Patent Leather ditto; Ladies' black and col'd Silk Gaiters, a fine article; different kinds of Misses' Shoes and Gaiters; Ladies' Slippers and Walking Shoes; with a large supply of heavy Shoes, for servants.

Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Padded Harness, and Wagon and Buggy Whips.

### Crockery, Hardware, Cuttery, Hollow-Ware. Groceries.

Rio and Laguira Coffee; Crushed; Clarified, Loaf and Brown Sugars; Salt, Molasses, Iron and Nails; Principe Cigars; French Brandy; Gin; Port, Madeira, Sweet, and Scuppernong Wines.

Together with a great variety of Goods of nearly every description. All of which they are determined to sell very low for Cash, or on very accommodating terms to punctual customers.

☞ We would be glad that buyers generally would call and examine our Stock.

April 4, 1851. 66tf

## LAST NOTICE,

TO those indebted to C. T. Gardner. Unless they pay up before or during the week of Cumberland County Court, suit in all cases, will be instituted.

JAMES BANKS, Attorney.

Nov. 22, 1850. 47tf

## DUPONT'S POWDER.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.

THE subscribers, Agents for the sale of DUPONT'S POWDER in this place, are prepared to furnish every description of that celebrated manufacture in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders from any part of the State will be promptly attended to, and buyers may rely upon obtaining supplies here on as good terms as in New York or elsewhere.

DE ROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, April 25, 1851. 69-1m

### Drs. W. P. Mallett and H. A. McSwain,

HAVING associated themselves in the Practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the community. One or the other of them may be found at all times at their Office, when not professionally engaged.

W. P. MALLETT, M. D.
H. A. McSWAIN, M. D.

April 1851. 69tf

## Empire State Cooking Stoves.

THE EMPIRE STOVE is of the latest and most approved pattern. It is better, and can be sold cheaper, than any other kind of Cooking Stove. For sale by

C. W. ANDREWS.

April 22, 1851. 69tf

## TO CAPITALISTS.

THE subscribers offer for sale the Bonds of the Town of Wilmington to the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, in sums of $500 and $1000, payable in from ten to twenty years, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent., payable annually.

These Bonds are the only debt of the Town, and are duly authorized by Act of Assembly, with ample provision for the payment of principal and interest; and being *exempt from taxation* also, they present an opportunity for secure and desirable investment rarely met with in the State. Apply to

DE ROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, April 22. 69-1m

### "SMALL STORES"—1851-'2.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, April 24, 1851.

PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for small stores," will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, P.'M., on Monday, the 26th day of May next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice) at the United States Navy Yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities *only* of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractor by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Boxes, shaving | Looking glasses |
| Brushes, shaving | *Mustard seed |
| Brushes, scrubbing | Needles, sewing, assorted |
| Brushes, shoe | *Pepper, black |
| Brushes, clothes | *Pepper, red |
| Buttons, navy, vest | Razors, in single cases |
| Buttons, navy, coat | Razor strops |
| Buttons, dead-eye | Riband, hat |
| Blacking, boxes of | Soap, shaving, in cakes |
| Beeswax | Silk, sewing, blue black |
| Combs, coarse | Scissors |
| Combs, fine | Spoons |
| Cotton, spools of | Thread, black, white, and blue |
| Grass, for hats | Tape, black and white |
| Jacknives | Thimbles. |
| Handkerchiefs, cotton | |
| Handkerchiefs, silk, fancy colors | |

*Mustard and pepper will be required at New York *only*, and in the raw state.

All the articles must be of good quality, equal to the best of those generally used in the service, and conformable to the samples (*all of which have been recently selected and new*) deposited at said navy yards and in this Bureau, and subject to such inspection at the navy yard where delivered as the Chief of this Bureau may direct, and be in all respects satisfactory to the inspecting officer, said officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All the articles to be delivered free of all incidental expense to the Government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each and every article must be the same at the respective places of delivery. Every separate package in which one or more dozen of the above articles are packed, and the boxes, bales, or barrels in which the same may be delivered, shall be marked with their contents, the name of the contractor, and the month and year when put up; and, when desired, in good, substantial shipping order.

The contractor must establish agencies at such stations other than his residence, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when the contractor or agent fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the contract, will be required, and ten per centum in addition, will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the Navy Agent within thirty days after bills duly authenticated shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this Bureau.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The Bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guaranty required by law; the competency of the guaranty to be certified by the Navy Agent, District Attorney, or some officer of the General Government known to the Bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

*Extract from the act of Congress, approved August 10, 1846.*

"Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the passage of this act, every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. If, after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies; and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guarantied and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies for the whole period of the proposal to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons."

69-4w

## 200 Laborers wanted,
(COLORED PREFERRED,)

AT $1 per day. Also, 50 CARPENTERS, at $1 50; to work on Cape Fear River, between Haywood and Fayetteville. Constant employment and payment every thirty days in Cash. Apply at Smiley's Falls, Silver Run, and Jones's Falls.

McCULLOUGH & CO.

April 26, 1851. 69tf

## TOBACCO.

A GOOD STOCK on hand; and I shall receive regularly, from Messrs. J. Jones & Co's Factory, qualities assorted from common to very fine, which I will sell at lowest manufacturing prices.

J. UTLEY.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1851. 66tf

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, and a variety of Ploughs and Plough fixtures, for sale by

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan. 4. 53tf

## NOTICE.—All Accounts due

the Merchants' Steamboat Company, for Freights up to the 15th inst., must be promptly paid to the undersigned, as much time cannot be given to the collection of the same.

J. & T. WADDILL, late Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 56tf

## DAVIS'S PAIN-KILLER,

FOR sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

April 21. 68tf


## OBSERVER.


PROGRESS IN ENGLAND.—The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer furnishes facts in addition to the elaborate statement we copied from that paper a few weeks ago, to show the improved condition of the working classes in England. For instance:

Whilst the population has increased only 12 per cent. between 1842 and 1850, the consumption of sugar has increased 60 per cent., tea 38 per cent., wool 41 per cent., silk 46 per cent., hemp 80 per cent., cotton 41 per cent., flax 61 per cent., tobacco 25 per cent., foreign spirits 53 per cent.

A quarter of a century ago travelling by railroad was almost unknown. The returns show 7,292,811 passengers travelled in the first class cars during the year 1849, at an expense of £1,-927,768; 23,521,650 travelled in the second class cars, at an expense of £2,530,968; and 32,890,-323 in the third class cars, at an expense of £1,-816,476.

"Thus it appears, (says the writer,) that the poorer classes travelled by railway in 1849 to the number of nearly 33,000,000, and afforded to spend by so doing more than £1,750,000.—They outnumbered the middle classes in the proportion of *four* to *three*, and the wealthier classes in the proportion of *four and a half to one*. Add to this fact the astounding ones that the poorer classes have now £33,000,000 of their earnings in saving's banks and friendly societies where in 1800 they had not a farthing: that the fundholders who receive dividends not exceeding £5 have increased since 1831 from £88,170 to £96,415; that those not exceeding £10 have also increased, whilst all from £50 to £2,000 have materially diminished; that the numbers of assessments to the income tax have increased very much the most upon the smaller incomes; and that the probate duty has increased the most upon the smaller estates."

The remarkable fact that nearly £3,000,000 of the poorer people have travelled by rail road in one year, is a striking evidence of the fulfilment of the promise made some years ago, that rail road travelling should be made so cheap that *nobody could afford to walk*. It will be seen that they paid only one-fifth of the rates paid by the first class passengers.

"THERE IS NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN."—THE TELEGRAPH IN 1711.—The Spectator furnishes the following foreshadowing of the Magnetic Telegraph. It seems that a young lady finding that absence did *not* conquer love, wrote to the Spectator for advice. Addison in reply suggests several ways of communication with the absent one, and amongst others the following:

"Strada, in one of his prolutions, gives an account of a chimerical correspondence between two friends by the help of a certain loadstone, which had such virtue in it, that if it touched two several needles, when one of the needles so touched began to move, the other, though at never so great a distance, moved at the same time, and in the same manner. He tells us, that the two friends, being each of them possessed of one of these needles made a kind of a dial-plate, inscribing it with the four-and-twenty letters, in the same manner as the hours of the day are marked upon the ordinary dial-plate. They then fixed one of the needles on each of these plates, in such a manner, that it could move round without impediment, so as to touch any of the four-and-twenty letters. Upon their separating from one another into distant countries, they agreed to withdraw themselves punctually into their closets at a certain hour of the day, and to converse with one another by means of this their invention. Accordingly, when they were some hundred miles asunder, each of them shut himself up in his closet at the time appointed, and immediately cast his eye upon his dial-plate. If he had a mind to write anything to his friend, he directed his needle to every letter that formed the words which he had occasion for, making a little pause at the end of every word or sentence, to avoid confusion. The friend in the meanwhile, saw his own sympathetic needle moving of itself to every letter which that of his correspondent pointed at. By this means they talked together across a whole continent, and conveyed their thoughts to one another in an instant, over cities or mountains, seas or deserts."

*Novel Interpretation.*—We heard the other day of an original and highly ingenious interpretation of a scriptural passage, which throws the acuteness of Clarke and Henry, quite into the shade. A school boy down east, who was noted among his playfellows for his frolics with the girls, was reading aloud in the Old Testament, when coming to the phrase, "making the *waste* places glad," he was asked by the pedagogue what it meant? The youngster paused—scratched his head—but could give no answer, when up jumped a more precocious urchin, and cried out—

"I know what it means, Master. It means *hugging the girls;* for Tom Ross is *allers hugging 'em round the waist, and it makes 'em as glad as can be.*"

The following assumption of womanly dignity was given in one of the census returns in England: "Jane ——, wife, head of the family, managing woman. John ——, husband, turns my mangle."


## CHECKS,
ON ALL THE BANKS IN FAYETTEVILLE,
Just Printed and for Sale at this Office.


PRETTY THOUGHTS.

What is crime? A wretched vagabond, travelling from place to place in fruitless endeavor to escape from justice, who is constantly engaged in hot pursuit; a foe to virtue and happiness, though at times the companion of poor innocence, which is too often made to suffer for the guilty.

What is thought? A fountain from which flows all good and evil intentions—a mental fluid, electrical in the force and rapidity of its movements, silently flowing unseen within its own secret avenue; yet it is the controlling power of all animated matter, and the chief mainspring of all our actions.

What is happiness? A butterfly that roves from flower to flower in the vast garden of existence, and which is eagerly pursued by the multitude in the vain hope of obtaining the prize; yet it continually eludes their grasp.

What is fashion? A beautiful envelope for mortality, presenting a glittering and polished exterior, the appearance of which gives no certain indication of the real value of what is contained therein.

What is wit? A sparkling beverage that is highly exhilarating and agreeable when partaken at the expense of others; but when used at our cost it becomes bitter and unpleasant.

What is knowledge? A key that unravels all mysteries, which unlocks the entrance, and discovers new, unseen, and untrodden paths in the hitherto unexplored field of science and literature.

What is fear? A frightful substance to the really guilty, but a vain and harmless shadow to the conscientious, honest, and upright.

What is joy? The honey of existence really beneficial and agreeable when partaken of in moderation, but highly injurious when used to excess.

PARIS CHIT-CHAT.

We take the following story from the lively Paris correspondence of the St. Louis Republican:

Two men, tolerably well dressed, stopped the other evening, between nine and ten o'clock, at the door of a grocer in the Rue de Normandie. They were both laughing immoderately, and talking in a loud tone of voice.

"I tell you yes," said one. "I bet you it isn't," replied the other. "Well, let us bet," said the first. And at these words they both entered the store, where the grocer was all alone behind the counter.

"Do you sell molasses?" asked one of the men.

"Yes, gentlemen."

"Well, give me two pounds."

"Have you a jug, sir?"

"No; put it in my hat."

"How! in your hat?"

"Yes; don't be afraid, pour it in; it is a bet."

The grocer took the hat, put it in his scales, and poured in, not without laughing, the two pounds of molasses as ordered.

"Very well," said the singular customer, taking up his hat, "pay yourself;" and he threw a five franc on the counter.

The grocer opened his drawer, and began to count out the change.

"Excuse me, sir," said the owner of the hat, interrupting him; "but your molasses has a very singular odor."

"It is very good, I assure you," said the grocer.

"No, it smells badly; smell it yourself."

The too confiding grocer reached over his head, and put his nose down to smell; but his customer suddenly turned the hat over the grocer's head, and with a vigorous blow pushed it down over his eyes. His accomplice, profiting by his opportunity, plunged his hand into the open drawer, drew out all the money, and the two fled before the unfortunate grocer could either cry or get the hat off his head.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

A census taker going round last fall, stopped at an elegant brick dwelling house on Western Row—the exact location of which is no business of ours. He was received at the door by a stiff, well-dressed elderly lady, who could be easily recognized as a widow

## LETTER OF HON. J. R. POINSETT.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

GENTLEMEN: Having read in your paper of the 29th of April last, the substance of a speech delivered on the 7th by the Honorable R. B. Rhett, at a meeting of the Southern Rights Association held in Charleston, and observed in your leader of the date of that publication that you announce your readiness to admit the freest discussion on the exciting topics of the day, "provided the articles are couched in the language of reason, not passion," I have looked anxiously for a reply to this speech, or some comment upon the assurances and assumptions it contains. But having been disappointed in my expectations, I can not permit them to go forth as the deliberate opinions of the sober thinking portion of the people of South Carolina, without at least recording my dissent and assigning my reasons for differing with the distinguished orator. I give him due credit for his manly and frank exposition of his own views and opinions, as well as startling and undisguised revelations of the future conduct and policy to be pursued by the independent State of South Carolina. He tells us that he has been battling in the cause for the last twenty-five years, and that the hour is now come to carry out the great measure of secession. He says: "at every hazard and to the last extremity secede." Secede alone, for a Southern Congress now would be our ruin: with Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee (and he might have added all the other slave States) in such a Congress what would be its counsel? Submission, submission for themselves, submission for us, and should we in disgust, retire from a Congress we ourselves have convoked, or cast their counsels under our feet, might we not excite the resentment and alienation of our sister Southern States composing it?"

It is somewhat difficult to comprehend the difference of feeling likely to be excited in those States by our treating their opinions, and even friendly counsels, with scorn and contempt, when expressed individually and separately, or collectively in a Southern Congress; and yet we are told that if in contradiction to their earnest entreaties and affectionate remonstrances, we take our fate into our own hands and withdraw ourselves from the Union at whatever hazard to their peace and prosperity, we shall be entitled to their sympathy and their good wishes for our success! The sight of our prosperity will, at the end of five years, induce all the States of the South to follow our example, if we prove successful, and thus the long desired confederacy of the South will be established; and if unsuccessful, we are instructed to hope that the sympathies of our sister States will be so excited in our favor as to induce them to join us.

We are not left to conjecture how this prosperity is to be attained: with extraordinary candor the speaker develops the plan to be pursued when we are free. In the first place, we are to have free trade with the States South of the Potomac and Ohio rivers, our relations with them are not to be altered in any respect whatever, and upon all importations from States North of that line, and all other foreign nations, we are to levy a duty of ten per cent., not only producing an abundant revenue, but giving us the advantage of twenty per cent. over all the other States that remain in the Union. Charleston is to be the emporium of this commerce, and not only the merchants and people of the interior of South Carolina, are to be supplied with goods twenty per cent. cheaper than they can be had elsewhere in America, but those of the coterminous States are to share the same advantages. And if the Government of the United States should attempt to prevent this fraudulent transmission of goods imported into Charleston, or to disturb this active interchange of bales and boxes, on which our prosperity is to depend, they may chance to find armed men ready to protect the smugglers and to fight for free trade and low priced goods. We are to take no part in their illegal proceedings; not at all, the smuggler comes to us of his own accord and upon his own responsibility. But this part of the Senator's scheme for promoting our prosperity is so extraordinary that we will quote his own words. He says: "We have no controversy with the people of Georgia, no controversy with the General Government or its officers. We have goods to sell twenty per cent., cheaper than they can be obtained in New York, or in any port in the Union. We will neither force other people to buy them, nor enter other States to sell them. The trade if it exists, will be at the option of those who think proper to come to us and buy our goods. Relations of entire amity and of mutual benefit (?) will thus exist between us and the Southern States. Such a trade will not destroy our merchants. It will make our trade pretty nearly as free in going out as in entering our State. "Charleston, the emporium of this commerce, must especially rise in prosperity." Without pausing to inquire of the honorable and high minded merchants of Charleston what they deem of the morality of such proceedings, let us examine the effect they would produce upon the legitimate commerce of the Southern States that remain in the Union. Would not such a course of illegal traffic, affect injuriously the trade of Savannah, Wilmington, Norfolk and Baltimore, to the same extent at least, that it benefited Charleston? Will it be mutually advantageous to them, thus to deprive those ports of the trade of their own interior country? Would the adoption of such measures by South Carolina, excite their sympathy, or be followed by hearty good wishes for our success?

The speaker encourages us to immediate action, by assuring us that there will be no opposition to our secession on the part of the General Government; but if the conduct he announces is really that which South-Carolina is to pursue, how long can peaceful relations with the U. States be preserved? And if war does come, let it come, says the speaker. We will storm their forts and capture their frigates! But to do this, we must have an army, or are the forts to be stormed by volunteer unpaid militia, and if not, a navy or ships of war must be procured for this especial service. Even if successful, we cannot expect our victories to be achieved without serious loss, for although we are no laggards at fighting, the American troops and seamen are confessedly brave and well disciplined, and will probably make a gallant defence.

* * *

As a picture of palmy prosperity to result from our secession, has been presented to our fellow-citizens of Charleston, let me sketch one much more probable in the event of our carrying out that rash and ill-advised measure. Whether the opposition to our withdrawal comes at once, or is brought about by our interference with the legitimate commerce of the States in the Union, and the injury such interference will inflict upon the revenue of the Federal Government, come it must, and that soon. This will be war, says the Senator, and that is what some of our fiery spirits most desire; but, to wage war by sea and land, we must have ships and men, and they are not to be maintained except at great cost—war, with a maritime nation like the United States, implies a blockade of our ports and harbors. Our trade would be cut off, at a moment when we are called upon to pay the greatest amount of taxes, to meet the expenses of our war establishment. The trade which is beginning to revive in Charleston, would flow into other channels, from which it would be difficult to divert it. I will not dwell upon the amount of misery such a consummation would occasion—of misery, not only to the merchant, but to the farmer and mechanic, and all who are now flourishing and prosperous. For South Carolina never was more prosperous than now; and for what is all this risk to be incurred? Is this certainty to be cast away, for the dark and uncertain prospect of separate independent State Government—one that may be bright in the view of those who are to govern us, to command our armies and fleets, or to enjoy the honors and emoluments of office; but to us, who will have to pay and to suffer, it presents none other than one of unmitigated misery. For what, I ask, is this terrible and imminent risk to be incurred? Is it to save us from the degradation our leaders have imagined, would attend our following the example of all the other Southern States, and the affectionate counsels of Virginia? Shall we be degraded and dishonored if we follow the example of Georgia, North Carolina, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Louisiana and Virginia, and all our sister slave States? Surely not. Are we the only honorable, high-minded people among them, that we are to rush upon certain destruction, to maintain unimpeached, our national character? South Carolina may well repose upon the example shown her by the States I have cited. Depend upon it, if we pursue a separate course, we shall not rouse their sympathy; although our sufferings and the privations sure to follow our rashness may excite their commiseration.

The Senator tells us, that "*Safety and honor are on one hand, danger and degradation on the other;*"—and I agree with him, except as to on which hand lie the danger and degradation. I trust you will find no passion exhibited in this comment on Mr. Rhett's speech, for it is written more in sorrow than in anger, by your obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

*White House, Pee Dee, May 7th.*

It is clear to us that the Democratic Press of North Carolina are making a united effort to alienate the feelings of North Carolinians from the Union. They disavow any such intention, of course, for the reason that they fear the people are not yet prepared to co-operate with them: but we judge their feelings from the spirit which they breathe.—*Ashborough Herald.*

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*Nullification a Poultice.*—Like ourselves, Prentice has been laughing at the inconsistency of those political purists, the Secessionists, and twitting them with their old denunciations of their present doctrine. To this, the *Southern Press* attempts an answer, as follows:

The Louisville Journal has half a column to prove that Mr. Calhoun's friends are inconsistent now in advocating secession, when he condemned secession in 1832, and advocated nullification. As well might it be said that because the poultice is a proper remedy in one stage of a disease, therefore amputation is never required.

Thus it seems that Nullification was a mere poultice, a pitiful plaster! How are the mighty fallen, when the little editor of the Southern Press, or the larger one who waited for Nullification to have dishonored itself before *he* joined it, can talk of the grand invention of the Calhounian genius, as a paltry poultice!

Of Secession, however, its adroit advocate speaks more flatteringly. It is, he says, "amputation." Aye, so it is: self-amputation; and perfectly founded on the practice of that prudent person of old, who bit off his own nose, to be revenged on his face for some injury it had done him.

*Richmond Whig.*

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*A Wonderful Project.*—We have it on the authority of Mr. McLaughlin, recently returned from abroad, that there is a project on foot at Naples to extinguish the fires of Vesuvius! It is understood that the bottom of the main or grand crater is several thousand feet below the level of the sea. The plan, therefore, is to dig a large trench or canal from the sea to the crater, the expense of which will not exceed two millions of dollars, and thus extinguish the fires that have been burning for thousands of years! It is said that the fine lands thus to be reclaimed, will more than ten times pay the expense of executing the grand design.

*Lafayette Courier.*

There is a small Volcano, down South of us, to the cooling of which we wish some such watery method could be applied. It has been smoking or blazing, with little intermission, for the last 20 years; and is, just now, in a very active state of eruption. No hopes, however, of putting South Carolina out by a canal: she holds such things unconstitutional, and would burn before she would take their benefit. Besides, the expense of the plan could not be compensated, as in the Neapolitan case. The land redeemed would hardly pay for putting out the crater.—*Richmond Whig.*

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*Horrible case of Mayhem.*—Margaret McCormick and Mary Welsh were convicted at Philadelphia, on Thursday, of mayhem, in depriving John McCann of his eye-sight in throwing oil of vitriol in his face, all because he would not marry one of them. The Ledger says:

His appearance on the witness' stand shocked every one in court. His scarred and sightless face was so shocking to behold, that, after the court and jury had had an opportunity of seeing his condition, an officer was requested to place a handkerchief over his head. The physicians who attended him stated that, in consequence of the cauterization of his forehead, an artery was ruptured, and that he would have bled to death, had not immediate assistance been at hand.

## CHASE—DIX—RANTOUL.

In order to prove the entire nationality of the Democratic party, and the practicability of their uniting on the same platform, the Union relies on the efficacy of three words, which it repeats every morning, and in almost every article. These are Wade, Seward, and Sumner. Now, why does not the Union vary these with Chase, Dix, and Rantoul? Just make this change, and it is a very small and reasonable change, and then, by substituting Whig for Democrat, its compromise articles would answer as well for the Whig as for the Democratic side of the question.

It is really ludicrous, this attempt of the Union to claim peculiar nationality for the Democratic party in the northern States. Senator Wade, of Ohio, is opposed to the Fugitive law, and he was elected by Whig votes. Well, Senator Chase, of Ohio, is opposed to the Fugitive law, and is rather inclined to go into rebellion and revolution to resist it; and how was Senator Chase elected? By Democratic votes. He was elected by the same votes that elected Tappan and Morris, of Ohio, to the Senate, both Democrats, and both Abolitionists of the worst kind. The bargain and sale by which Chase was elected in Ohio was quite as notorious and quite as disgraceful as that in Sumner's case; and Chase was a professed, out and out Abolitionist, and elected as such by the Democrats. When the Union, therefore, proposes to extract the unction of nationality from the history of Ohio, to soothe the asperities of the Democratic party, we beg that it will mention Tappan, Morris, and Chase in connexion with Senator Wade.

And when it has occasion to speak of Senator Seward and New York, it will be much more candid and just if, instead of claiming for the Democracy of the Empire State an exclusive title to all the nationality, it will place the name of Senator Dix alongside that of Mr. Seward. Still more true to history will it be if it should state that it was to the action of the Democratic Van Burens, Butlers, and Kings that the Abolition party owes all its consequence in the State of New York. In 1844 it was large enough to defeat the Whigs and Mr. Clay, but then it numbered a comparatively small number of voters. It was not till B. F. Butler and Joshua R. Giddings indulged in that long, fond embrace on the platform at Buffalo; and till John Van Buren took to the stump to show that the Democratic party was the party of freedom; and till Martin Van Buren became the candidate of that party for the Presidency, that the united Abolition and Free-soil party became under Democratic auspices the formidable power that it turned out to be in the last Presidential election.—The Union, therefore, is unjust to its Democratic friends when it holds up Mr. Seward as the sole representative of the Free-soil sentiment in New York, and ignores the existence of the Democratic Abolition leaders whose names have figured so extensively in the party history of the last twenty years.

Least of all, can the *Union* claim with any propriety the "nationality" that it assumes for its Democratic friends in Massachusetts. It throws up the name of Sumner, and charges that Sumner was a Whig, and forthwith the responsibility is shifted from the Democrats, who elected him, to the Whigs, who have consistently opposed him from the start, and *never* made him their candidate even for the humblest office in their gift. The two leading Democrats in Massachusetts for many years have been Marcus Morton and Robert Rantoul, jr. They are both now on the Free-soil Abolition track. Rantoul was elected Senator by the same Democratic Abolition combination that elected Sumner. In all the vacant Congressional districts in the State the Locofocos and Abolitionists have united to return Abolitionists. And, in the face of all these facts, the *Union* labors to convince itself and its readers that the Democratic party of the North is all sound on the slavery question in Massachusetts, and that the Whigs alone are responsible for its agitation!—*Republic.*

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Our worthy contemporary of the metropolitan Democratic organ is well persuaded that it is all right with the Democracy, as far as the slavery question is concerned.—Every thing is sound as a nut. All the difficulty is with those pestilent Whigs of the North, who will not fall into the support of the Fugitive Slave law. The Democrats are all national, and always have been national, and never will be any thing else. So the "Union" rings the changes on Mr. Wade, Mr. Seward, and Mr. Sumner, and exults in the idea that the Democracy is this side up in Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts.

Now, with regard to Mr. Wade, the evidence seems to be that he is opposed to the Fugitive Slave law; though it is said that he is not ultra-fanatical on the subject—that he is not a political Abolitionist.—Well, suppose that the Whigs have made a Senator of a man who is opposed to the Fugitive Slave law in Ohio, will the Union be so kind as to inform us whether or not one of the first Abolitionists who appeared in the Senate of the U. S. States was not one Mr. Tappan, a Democratic Abolition Senator from this same State of Ohio?—Mr. Wade can be by no possibility so objectionable a man as Mr. Tappan, unless he is willing to see the Union dissolved in the effort to procure the abolition of slavery. This Mr. Tappan, as we remember him, was one of the most thoroughbred and thoroughgoing Abolitionists; a man like your Garrisons and Birneys, and the first specimen of such a man that ever appeared in the Senate. If Mr. Senator Wade is one-half as bad as Mr. Tappan, we shall never object to any censure that the Union may level at him; but we shall always consider that his case is offset by that of Mr. Tappan.

Then comes Mr. Seward. The Union never can forgive the Whigs of New York, because in past years they have acted with Mr. Seward, and Mr. Seward has now taken ultra ground on the subject of slavery. It is true that Mr. Seward has become so ultra on this point as to call down the severest anathemas from his particular personal friends of the Courier and Enquirer, of New York. His opinions must have become indeed extreme, before they could have induced a journal professing such strong personal friendship to employ terms of so severe condemnation as the Courier and Enquirer has used in regard to Senator Seward. For our own part we are not disposed to canvass these opinions, because it is many years since we have been on such a footing with the honorable Senator as to enable us to speak our mind in regard to him without the possible suggestion of an adverse personal bias. Under these circumstances, we are compelled to fall back on the strictures of the Courier and Enquirer, a friendly journal; and, if these are well founded, then we have no reason to believe that the Union is much out of the way in attributing very improper purposes to Mr. Seward. But does the Union forget that Mr. Seward, whatever may have been his backslidings or his eccentric deviations from the Whig platform, never went the length of the Union's own party and political friends in the State of New York? Is the Union really ignorant when it talks of Mr. Seward, that Mr. Seward is merely a Free-soil circumstance, when compared with Martin Van Buren, John Van Buren, Benjamin F. Butler, John A. Dix, Preston King, the Evening Post, and the members of the old Democratic party in the State of New York? Has the Union forgotten when Benjamin F. Butler and Joshua R. Giddings struck hands and embraced each other, and swore eternal mutual fidelity on the Buffalo platform?—Why, the Union has the shortest possible of memories, or it imagines that people are to be very easily misled, if it supposes that Mr. Seward is to be put forward as the head of the Free-soil movement in New York, to the disparagement of those who have an infinitely better claim to the position.

But then there is Mr. Sumner. It is Mr. Wade, Mr. Seward and Mr. Sumner. We think that the cases of the first named gentlemen have been fairly offset. But the allusion to Mr. Sumner, in connexion with the allegation of Whig responsibility in the premises, is the most impudent charge of all. Mr. Sumner was the regularly nominated candidate of the Democratic caucus, was voted for by the Democrats in a body, and was never, at any time or under any circumstances, nominated as a Whig candidate for any office or voted for by a Whig constituent. We do think that, of all the unblushing attempts of Democracy to saddle Whigism with objectionable partisans, the most impudent is this effort of the Union to hold the Whigs of Massachusetts in any wise responsible for Mr. Sumner. We apprehend that a man who has never received a nomination for the humblest office from a Whig convention, and who has never been openly recognised as a member of the Whig party, and who is elected Senator by the Democratic votes, can never be proved to be so much of a Whig as to prove a very serious injury to the Whig party.

These are the "instances" on which the Union relies to show that the Democrats are more "national" than the Whigs.—How does the account stand when it is analyzed and balanced?—*Wash. Republic.*

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Even Mr. Sumner himself is still vociferating that he is a good Whig in everything else but the Compromise.—*Wash. Union.*

The Washington Union is reckless, beyond example (says the N. Y. Express,) in its attempt to identify Mr. Sumner with the Whigs. We repeat that Mr. Sumner early in 1848, abandoned the Whig party, and that a hundred times, in the most public manner, he has denounced the Whigs with all the bitterness and vehemence of a hated opponent. Moreover he received no Whig votes for U. S. Senator, and did receive first the nomination and then the support of the great body of the Democratic party, and we quote from Mr. Sumner's October letter in 1848,—and the whole of it, filling sixteen pages of his book, was written to prove that the Whig party and he were as opposite as the poles:

But the National Whig party, or what Mr. Webster has called "The united Whig party of the United States," have never recognised any such principles. Search its history, and you will find it has ever been false to them.

As a party, it has never sustained any measure for the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia. On the other hand, it has discountenanced all proceedings in its behalf. General Harrison, the only President it has succeeded in electing, in his Inaugural Message covertly took ground against it; and Mr. Clay, the acknowledged representative of the party, uttered himself to the same effect, with a warmth which better became a better cause. Nor did either of these Whig Statesmen admit, what Mr. Van Buren more than once distinctly declared, that Congress possessed the constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District. That part of our principles then, which touches this topic, has formed no portion of the National Whig doctrines.

The claim to proprietorship in the principle of opposition to the extension of slavery is equally vain.

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The visit of Millard Fillmore to his own State and his own home, upon this iron linking of the Ocean and the Lake, inspires us with many reflections. He is our own son, our own fellow-citizen, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. Step by step we have seen him rise up among us, honorable and honored in every thing, till now he returns to us the Chief Magistrate of twenty-three millions of people. As the Chief Magistrate, he has administered the Government in the most perilous hours of the Republic, amid its most trying scenes, with an integrity inflexible, and a fearlessness that has challenged public admiration, and, we hope and believe, public approbation. The South he has had to chide sternly in two instances, most significantly when Texas threatened to invade New Mexico; and the North he had to chide with equal energy, when passion was threatening a nullification of the Laws. But with an equal and a fearless hand he has held the scales of justice, thinking nothing of himself, but only of his duty to his country. No man has done so little to court popularity, but few men have won more. His highest ambition seems to have been to rescue his country from the peril in which he found it, and from which it is yet far from being free. During his brief Administration laws have been passed and principles settled in no degree less important than the Federal Constitution itself. His name and his fame are thus engraven upon history through his agency, in measures the value of which it is as impossible to exaggerate as it is difficult to describe.—*N. Y. Express.*

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*The Syracuse Blasphemers.*—We do not recollect ever to have read such a tissue of treason and blasphemy as the speeches of the Abolitionists at the Syracuse Convention. Wright, of Boston, referring to the sanctioning of slavery by the Bible, said the Bible was a lie, and that if it was asserted that God ever sanctioned slavery, he denied the existence of a God! This is about a fair sample of the ravings of the blasphemers. They adjourned on Friday.

*New York Star.*

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The subjoined historical facts concerning the action of the State of Virginia in ratifying the Constitution of the U. States, for which we are indebted to the Richmond *Times*," strongly corroborate the conclusion, on the subject of "the right of secession," drawn from the lately exhumed correspondence between Alexander Hamilton and James Madison, two most conspicuous members of the General Convention which framed the Constitution, and by their labors secured its final ratification.

*National Intelligencer.*

FROM THE RICHMOND TIMES OF MAY 7.

High as Mr. Madison's authority is in all matters of constitutional interpretation, his correspondence with Hamilton is not chiefly important as making known his individual *opinion* on the question of the right of a State to withdraw from the Union. Its great value consists in the *historical facts* of which it is the unimpeachable record. It testifies to the nation, for all time, that the States entered the Union with an explicit understanding that the act was irrevocable except by the process of revolution. It certifies that in Virginia particularly, where the opposition to the constitution was most powerful, the scheme of reserving, as a condition of ratification, that very right, which South Carolina now asserts without such reservation, was started and abandoned. Of this important fact we had not before been advised; but we were well aware that, in the Virginia Convention, the great contest between the friends of the Constitution and its opponents was upon the question of *previous or subsequent amendments*. Patrick Henry and George Mason, at the head of the Opposition, strained all their energies to procure a decision for previous amendments. The whole scope of their arguments was to show that the proposed Constitution would erect a great consolidated Government, the acceptance of which Virginia could never recall, and which, therefore, she ought only to accept *upon condition* of obtaining such modifications as they considered indispensable. Madison, Marshall, Pendleton, and Nicholas, on the other hand, contended that the State should ratify unconditionally, and *recommend* to the first Congress such amendments as she wished, in order that they might be adopted in the manner prescribed by the Constitution. If the opponents of the Constitution had conceived such a theory, as that the State would have the right to secede whenever she might become dissatisfied, it is impossible to suppose that they would have insisted on "previous amendments," or, in other words, a conditional ratification. What was the view of its friends is evidenced by Mr. Madison's letter to Hamilton. After the memorable debate which was waged between the opposing parties from the 2d to the 25th of June, the Committee of the Whole, on the latter day, reported to the Convention a preamble and the two following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this committee that the said Constitution be ratified.

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this committee that whatsoever amendment may be deemed necessary be recommended to the Congress which shall first assemble under the said Constitution, to be acted upon according to the mode prescribed in the fifth article thereof."

A motion was made to amend the first resolution by substituting:

"*Resolved*, That, previous to the ratification of the new Constitution of Government recommended by the late Federal Convention, a declaration of rights, asserting and securing from encroachment the great principles of civil and religious liberty, and the inalienable rights of the people, together with amendments to the most exceptionable parts of the said Constitution of Government, ought to be referred by this Convention to the other States in the American Confederacy for their consideration."

The amendment was rejected—ayes 80, noes 88.

The first resolution of the Committee of the Whole was then agreed to—ayes 89, noes 79; and the second resolution was agreed to without a division. The ratification was made to conform to the resolves, and a bill of rights and various amendments of the Constitution were recommended to Congress.

It would be easy to produce from the debates of the Virginia Convention many declarations, by speakers on both sides, which show, beyond any sort of question, that the unconditional ratification finally determined upon was universally understood to preclude the possibility of the State's receding from the Union. True, the form of ratification affirmed that the "power granted under the Constitution, being derived from *the people of the United States*, may be resumed by *them* whenever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression;" but this was only the assertion of the undoubted right of popular resistance to oppression, and not of the right of a State to withdraw from the Confederacy, without a corresponding right in the remaining States to judge whether she has or has not just cause for dissatisfaction.

Nevertheless, we do not hold with Judge Roane, the great head of Virginia Democracy, that "secession is treason." We believe that a State may be rightfully *coerced* by her confederates, and forced to perform her stipulated obligations; as the members of a mere league may undoubtedly coerce any recusant party to it. But we cannot consider our Union as having so divested the States of the attributes of sovereignty as to be competent to impose the penalties of *treason* upon one of them which may, in her State capacity, determine to abandon the Federal compact, trusting in God, her own energies, the sympathies of mankind, and the justice of her cause to sustain her. In brief, we eschew the doctrine that the citizens of such a State enlist under her banner "with halters around their necks." But that they must expect to be coerced into submission if they cannot maintain themselves in arms, is, we think, undeniable, according to every just view of our Federal compact. And surely we cannot be charged with a very grievous heresy in this opinion, when it is remembered that Mr. Jefferson spoke of even the *Old Confederation* in this manner:

"It has been so often said, as to be legally believed, that Congress have no power by the confederation to *enforce* any thing: for example, contributions of money. *It was not necessary to give them that power expressly; they have it by the law of nature. When two parties make a compact, there results to each the power of compelling the other to execute it.* COMPULSION was never so easy as in our case, where a single frigate would soon levy on the commerce of any State the deficiency of its contributions; nor more safe than in the hands of Congress, which has always shown that it would wait, as it ought to do, to the last extremities before it would execute any of its powers which are disagreeable."—[Letter from Paris to E. Carrington, dated August 24, 1787. Vide correspondence, Vol. 2, page 203.]

If Mr. Jefferson thought "compulsion so rightful and easy under the confederation," he necessarily thought it legitimate under our "more perfect Union;" and his letters afford abundant evidence that he not only construed the Constitution to give the right of coercion, but particularly liked that feature of it. (See his letter to Mr. Madison of December 20, 1787.) His idea of the proper method of collecting the quota of a recusant State, under "the law of nature," might be instructive to certain of his modern political followers in the latitude of Charleston.

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RICHMOND, (Va.) May 10.

A large and enthusiastic Whig meeting has been held at Yorktown, Va., at which Hon. Daniel Webster was unanimously nominated as their candidate for the Presidency in 1852, and they called upon the friends of the Union throughout the U. S. to rally around and support him. The meeting also expressed their deep gratitude to President Fillmore for the patriotic manner in which he had enforced the compromise measures, particularly the fugitive slave law.

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*The Canvass in Tennessee.*—A very warm canvass for the Governorship is going on between Gov. Trousdale, (Dem.) and Gen. Campbell (Whig.) At Springfield, the latter among other things said:—

"If at liberty to express a preference, he would say that he preferred Mr. Fillmore as a candidate for the next Presidency over all others. He had been so faithful to the Union."

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*A Slave Refusing his Liberty.*—A Southern gentleman had recently been stopping at the Revere House with a slave who was his personal attendant. This slave upon being informed by persons here that his master had no right to restrain him, but that he was under the laws at perfect liberty to go where he pleased, refused to be liberated in this way, and returned yesterday afternoon with his master to the South.—*Boston Traveller.*

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A new town was about to be established by the Massachusetts Legislature in Worcester County, and the Committee had reported the name of *Le Roy*. Mr. Buckingham, (the old editor and proprietor of the Courier,) opposed the bill on the ground of the name, and persuaded its friends to change it to *Endicott*. Upon being asked why he was so strongly opposed to the name of *Le Roy*, he said because it was the name of *Mr. Webster's second wife!*

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*Barnum's Manegerie.*—Nine elephants arrived at New York on Sunday, in the bark Ceylon, intended for Barnum's Museum Caravan; one is a calf only one year old. There also arrived for the same menagerie six boa constrictors, a porcupine, the only live one ever brought here, a Burmese bull, and any number of monkeys. A native chief of the Burmese accompanies the animals. Two elephants died on the passage.

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THE FIRST PRINTED BOOK.

It is a remarkable and interesting fact, that the very first use to which the discovery of printing was applied was the production of the Holy Bible. This was accomplished at Mentz, between the years 1450 and 1455. Guttenberg was the inventor of the art; Faust, a goldsmith, furnished the necessary funds. Had it been a single page, or even an entire sheet, which was then produced, there might be less occasion to have noticed it; but there was something in the whole character of the affair, which if not unprecedented, rendered it singular in the usual current of human events. This Bible was in two folio volumes, which have been justly praised for the strength and beauty of the paper, the exactness of the register, and the lustre of the ink.

The work contained twelve hundred and eighty-two pages, and, being the first ever printed, of course involved a long period of time, and an immense amount of mental and mechanical labor; and yet, for a long period of time after it had been finished and offered for sale, not a single human being save the artists themselves knew how it had been accomplished. Of the first printed Bible eighteen copies are known to be in existence, four of which are printed on vellum. Two of these are in England, one being in the Greenville collection. One is in the Royal Library of Berlin, and one in the royal Library of Paris.

Of the fourteen remaining copies, ten are in England, there being one copy in each of the libraries of Oxford, Edinburg, and London, and seven in the collections of different noblemen. The vellum copy has been sold as high as $1300. James Lennox, Esq., of this city, has a copy in his library, which was purchased by Mr. David Davidson, agent for Messrs. Wiley & Putnam, at auction in London, in 1848, for the sum of £500 sterling, equal to $2220, independent of freight or duties. The custom-house officers passed it free of duty, in consideration of its being a curiosity. It is the only copy upon this side of the Atlantic.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

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*The Press vs. Speech.*—A rapid writer will pen about 2,500 words in an hour.—A rapid speaker will utter 12,000 words in the same time. Hoe's newly-invented press will print 10,000,000 words in a minute, or 600,000,000 an hour.

*American Messenger.*

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*Potting Shad.*—As the season is now at its height for this delicious fish, Delaware Shad, the *Inquirer* offers the following receipt for potting Shad: First, after scaling, cut the head, draw the entrails, and cut the Shad into four pieces, crosswise. Second, place it in a stone jar, in the bottom of which place an onion, finely cut with allspice and cloves; then a layer of fish, then cloves and spices, with plenty of ground Cayenne and black pepper, and in the centre another onion finely sliced; put spices to top layer; then pour in plenty of strong vinegar, tie the top of the jar with four or five thicknesses of newspaper, and send to the bakehouse to be baked ten or twelve hours over a slow fire, which consumes all the bones. This makes one of the most delicious relishes for the tea-table one could wish for. The roe place on the top, and also use plenty of salt.

*Philadelphia Ledger.*

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*A Monster Porker.*—A hog, two years old, raised by Mr. John Sawtelle, of Norridgewock, Me., weighed, when dressed, 956 pounds, and sold for about $80.

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N. C. RAIL ROAD.

The Directory of the North Carolina Rail Road convened in this city, on Monday last, and continued in session [illegible] Thursday—all the Directors present, [illegible] the exception of Gen. W. C. Means, of Cabarrus.

Full and elaborate reports from the Chief Engineer and his Assistants, were received. The unusual quantity of work done by the Engineers, and the accuracy and skill with which they were enabled to lay before the board the various and numerous lines of survey, and estimates of the several sections, entitle them to all praise. Scarcely has a work of such magnitude in this country ever been executed with more satisfaction, efficiency and dispatch. The report, plats and maps show that the work has been in proper hands. Two hundred and twenty three miles of Rail Road have been thoroughly surveyed and located in less than six months, at a cost of less than $25,000, all expenses of every description told and paid!!

The Directors have located the Road from one end to the other, starting from near Goldsboro', on the Southern Road by Raleigh, by Hillsboro', Graham, Greensboro', Jamestown, Lexington, Salisbury, Concord, to Charlotte. They have ordered the President and Chief Engineer to have the whole Road under contract before the 9th of July. A reasonable time allowed to commence the work. Notice of the whole and more detailed account of the proceedings, however, will appear in the public report of their proceedings.

*Raleigh Register.*

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*Acts of the Assembly.*—The acts and resolutions of the last Legislature are now printed and will be dispatched to the several counties of the State as early as practicable. The fact that the last Legislature directed that a number of the acts should be bound in leather, and also the fact that they make a volume of double the number of pages that they have ever heretofore made, have necessarily delayed the completion of them a few days later than usual.

The whole number of acts passed by the Legislature, is 351; public resolutions 5; private resolutions 54; making in all 410 acts and resolutions. They make a book of 850 pages, and, with the appendix, of upwards of 900 pages.—*Raleigh Sta.*

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Abraham Weaver, of this County, was arrested last week, in Virginia, for the offence of negro stealing, and brought to this place last Monday by Capt. Boaz, John W. Bennet, and John Hester. On investigation before the Magistrates, it appeared that some persons, (not named) brought to Weaver's house a slave, who was understood to be a fugitive, belonging to a Mr. Smith, of Anson County, and delivered said slave to Weaver, who carried him to Burke's Garden, Va., and sold him to a Mr. Lowder.

Weaver was committed to jail to answer the charge at our next Superior Court. The negro is confined in Tazewell jail.

There is no doubt that others are equally, if not more guilty than Weaver. We state these facts that the public may be on the look-out.—*Salem People's Press.*

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*Change of Postmaster.*—Mr. Sam Rose, having resigned the Postmastership in the town of Mocksville, Mr. Peter Thompson has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

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*A Hymn of my own composing.*—Manchester (England) paper says that about a century ago, there was in the famed town of Glastonbury an eccentric man, who performed the duties of clerk in the Presbyterian Church. His friends deemed him a poet of no common order, and the plaudits of his associates contributed not a little to foster opinions congenial to his own. He was urged to make his talent beneficial to the public. On the fifth of November, after an impressive sermon had been preached, the man of office stood up, and, in the broad Somerset dialect, said:—"I be gwain to sing out a hymn of my own composing:

This is the day that was the night
When Papists did conspire,
To blow up King and Parliament
Wi' dreadful gun-pow-dire!

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*Complimentary, Very.*—A young lady lately appeared in male attire at St. Louis, and one of the editors says that her disguise was so perfect she might have passed for a man *had she had a little more modesty.*

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*The Telegraph.*—Rev. John Pierpont, writing upon the Telegraph, concludes thus:

A hero chieftain laying down his pen,
Closes his eyes in Washington at ten.
The lightning courier leaps along the line
And at St. Louis tells the tale at nine.
Halting a thousand miles whence he departed,
And getting there an hour before he started.

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The late Jesse Harper, of Randolph, North Carolina, bequeathed $2,500 to Randolph Macon College, Va., and $2,500 to the N. C. Conference to be used for Missionary purposes.

*S. M. Pulpit.*

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*Great Crop of Corn.*—On respectable evidence of disinterested gentlemen, as appears by the *Ohio Cultivator* of the 15th February, Capt. James S. Matson, of Fayette county, Kentucky, grew on an acre of land a crop of corn that, on the 19th of December, 1850, yielded upwards of thirty-four barrels, or more than one hundred and seventy bushels.

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## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 14—Steamer Henrietta, with goods to J H & J Martine, J M Beasley, C D Nixon, [illegible] Hall, Rockfish Co, S W Tillinghast & Co, [illegible] Breece, B Rose & Son, Hall & Hall, T H Ross[illegible] sey, A A McKethan, Cook & Taylor, P Taylor, J & T Waddill, R M Orrell, R J Steel, J Spain.

May 17.—Steamer Chatham with sundry passengers and goods for Jones & Barbee, R Foster, H Erambert, N M Hill, J H Hall, J D Williamson, Jno Eccles, A S Brown, W McLaurin, J B Bunton, W S Latta, W Lockerman, W Godwin, and others.

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## PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 8—Barque Elizabeth from Boston. 10—Schr Elouise from New York. 11—Brig [illegible] mus from Boston. 12—Schr Ellen Perkins from Boston. 14—Schr Sarah E Engles from New Orleans. 15—Brig Clement from Charleston.

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## *Cotton Manufactures*

ARE respectfully advised that the undersigned is prepared to manufacture, at Cedar Falls, BOBBINS of all descriptions, in the best style, and at Northern prices. He would be pleased to receive orders, and flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction. Persons addressed to him at Cedar Falls, Randolph county, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

☞ He will deliver Bobbins in Fayetteville without extra charge.

JAMES F. MARSH.

Cedar Falls, May 28, 1850. 49-tpd

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1851.


CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

The Hon. J. P. Caldwell is a candidate for re-election in the Salisbury District.

Burgess S. Gaither, Esq., of Morganton, is a candidate for Congress in the Mountain District, in opposition to Mr. Clingman. They met and spoke at Rutherfordton on Tuesday last. Hurra for Gaither!—*Salisbury Watchman.*

THE DEEP RIVER COAL TESTED.—We are informed by Mr. A. A. McKethan, that he has procured for use in his various Forges, a quantity of Bituminous Coal from Evans's Mine on Deep River, and that it is found to be worth 50 per cent. more than the best Coal he has ever had from the North. It possesses qualities in welding, and in comparative heat, and perhaps other respects, which give it this additional value. In Mr. McKethan's shops are some of the very best Blacksmiths, from Baltimore and New York, and they assure him that such are its qualities over any Coal they ever worked. We are also informed that it has been used in the Northern cities, where it will command $2 per ton more than any Coal in market.

It is a melancholy fact, that our Mechanics have been importing Coal from the interior of Virginia and Pennsylvania, whilst we have had a supply sufficient for centuries, of a better quality, within 40 miles of us. We rejoice in the hope that this reproach will speedily be wiped out.

Mr. McKethan had this Coal wagoned from Deep River. It cost about $12 per ton, which is less than he had to pay for the Northern Coal which he has been compelled to import for his extensive work-shops. He is making arrangements to reduce the cost of wagoning. The extension of a branch of our Plank Road some 12 or 15 miles to the Mines would greatly reduce the cost of transportation. And we respectfully suggest that a subscription be started here, where a reasonable amount of Stock would undoubtedly be taken, with a hope that the Deep River gentlemen would complete the small amount necessary to build the Road. This might be in operation some time before the Navigation can possibly be opened, and even after that work is accomplished, the road will be used for an extensive travel and transportation to and from Chatham, Orange, Alamance, Randolph, &c., into which it is more than likely the Plank Road would be extended.

PLANK ROAD.—We learn that the Board of Directors of the F. & W. Plank Road have ordered a Report to be made as soon as possible on the common line from Johnsonville towards Salem and Lexington, with a view to its immediate commencement; and that one of the Steam Mills will very soon be removed from below Carthage to that point.

It may be interesting to those who desire to subscribe to the roads beyond that common point, to know when payments on their subscriptions will be required. The Board has not yet acted on that subject. But, as is well known, the original subscribers gave notes at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, and the result has proved that these were in ample time to meet the wants of the work. It is probable, therefore, that similar notes at, say, 4, 8, 12, and perhaps 16 months, will be sufficient for the next stock. The payments will thus be made easy.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.—The annual meeting of Stockholders took place yesterday. The proposition of the Legislature that the Bank should relinquish the right to issue small notes, was rejected, with only one dissenting voice. The Board were authorized to build a Banking House. The Directors elected: J. D. Starr, Jas. Kyle, T. S. Lutterloh, H. L. Myrover, A. A. McKethan, J. W. Pearce, E. J. Lilly, Chas. Benbow, A. E. Hall. The present officers will doubtless be re-elected, viz: J D Starr, President, W G Broadfoot, Cashier, H Leete, Teller and Notary Public, W G Matthews, Discount Clerk, Alex McPherson, Deposite Clerk.

BANKING CAPITAL.—The Hillsborough Recorder, alluding to the unanimous rejection, by the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Bank, (State and individual,) of the act of the last Legislature to add $500,000 to the capital of that Bank, says,

"The stockholders may have best consulted their own interest; but the passage of the act indicated a demand for banking capital in the State, and we are inclined to think that it would be much preferable that the increase should be made in the stock of existing banks, rather than by establishing new ones."

We think that there was no such cause for the passage of the act, but that it grew out of a bill for an independent Bank at Greensborough, which was afterwards changed to the act as passed. But, as it was found that the Bank of Cape Fear, with its present capital, could readily spare the amount necessary for a Branch at Greensborough, it was needless to derange its affairs by a division of its surplus to let in new stockholders. The establishment of independent Banks in Fayetteville, Wadesborough, and Washington, and increase of the capital of the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, enable the Cape Fear Bank to appropriate capital at Greensborough, and would seem to be quite as large an increase as the public wants call for, at present. There is some danger of an undue expansion during this season of prosperity.

A violent storm of rain, hail, and wind, occurred here on Wednesday afternoon last, about 3 o'clock. Many trees were blown down, limbs broken off, fences prostrated, a few outhouses blown over, hundreds of panes of glass broken, and much damage done to gardens. The wind and hail fortunately lasted but a few minutes, but for an hour afterwards bushels of hail might have been collected.

THE MAILS.—The statement of the Goldsborough Republican, that the Northern Mail was to be brought to Raleigh by Stages from Rocky Mount, is contradicted. It is to be conveyed as heretofore on the Raleigh and Gaston Road. And, by the bye, we have pleasure in stating, that there have been very few failures of the mail of late.

Messrs. Kent & Bland, and not Springs & McLean, are the contractors from Goldsborough to Greensborough.

NEW STAGE LINE.—We are glad to hear that Mr. Shepherd intends to run two horse Hacks, instead of a horse mail, between this place and Lexington, twice a week. We hope the enterprise will prove amply successful. The increased facilities offered by the Plank Road, Boats, &c., have already turned considerable travel through this place to the North, from the up country. Mr. Shepherd will also add to those facilities, daily 4 horse coaches to Warsaw.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Hon. Henry S. Foote has been nominated as the Union candidate for Governor of Mississippi. He has accepted the nomination and has entered upon the canvass in earnest. The Flag of the Union publishes his appointments to speak on twenty consecutive days, Sundays excepted.

THE MADISON AND HAMILTON CORRESPONDENCE ON SECESSION.—We have been highly gratified at the universal attention which the public and the press have bestowed on the above correspondence, first introduced to general notice in this paper of the 29th ult. It has been copied all over the country, except in South Carolina, and among the Secession prints in this State—*not one of which has ventured an attempt to break the force of such overwhelming testimony against this political heresy!* They have all passed it by in profound silence! Among the public commendations bestowed on it, and on the time and manner of its presentation to the public, we have felt particularly gratified at those of the National Intelligencer. Praise from that source is praise indeed.

From private letters on the subject we take the liberty to extract the following, from an eminent source:—

"Was ever any thing more apt than at this time the publication of these letters of Madison and Hamilton?—any thing more to the point and more utterly conclusive against the great political heresy of the day? The $26,000 paid for the purchase and publication of Hamilton's papers, would have been well expended if they had consisted of these three letters only. I am greatly pleased that the matter has been first presented to the public through a North Carolina paper, and more especially that the Observer is that paper."

An interesting article on the subject, from the Richmond Times, will be found on the preceding page.

The time is not far distant when Secession will be as odious as Nullification, (its parent, or elder brother,) is now. And its present preachers will be its bitterest repudiators, as the old nullification men are now of that doctrine.

By the way, the Hillsborough Recorder suggests that it is with an eye to such a state of things that the Locofocos are now so active in circulating the speeches of Wm. B. Shepard, (a reputed Whig,) whilst they withhold the speeches of their own men, Messrs. Dobbin, Saunders, Avery, Person, Green Caldwell, &c. The Recorder thinks it is their purpose, if the doctrine should prove to be unpopular, to "shift the responsibility" to Mr. Shepard's shoulders, and let him bear it as a Whig.

FILLMORE AND GRAHAM.—The Raleigh Register publishes an extract from a letter from Tennessee, presenting a brief review of the course of Mr. Fillmore as President; of the anxieties of Southern people, growing out of his Northern birth and education, and of the noble manner in which, with a true National spirit, he has allayed all those anxieties by his moderation and firmness, his devotion to the Laws and the Constitution, irrespective of all sectional or party considerations. The writer adds that Mr. Fillmore is the choice of the Whigs of Tennessee for the next Presidency. The Register adds, that so far as it knows, the Whigs of North Carolina unanimously concur in this choice. And we add, that our information fully corresponds with that of the Register. We never doubted Mr. Fillmore. He had long been our first choice for the office to which he was elected; and when he succeeded to the highest station, we felt well assured that he would do his whole duty. We did not hope, however, that he would prove so acceptable to all parties and all sections, (except the ultra disunionists at the North and the South, whose hostility to him is almost as gratifying as the admiration of the true friends of the Constitution and the Union.) In the most trying ordeal through which our country has ever passed, he has conducted us in safety. And we hope that he will receive that highest reward which a grateful nation can bestow, by a triumphant re-election.

In regard to the Vice Presidency, the Register's Tennessee correspondent says,—

"And who," I think I hear you ask, "would you place on the ticket with Mr. Fillmore?" I answer, one of the Old North State's favorite sons; a man second to no one in the affections of her staid, industrious, unostentatious people; second to no one for integrity, moral purity, rightmindedness, love and devotion to his country—I mean WILLIAM A. GRAHAM. Mr. Graham is almost as well known and as highly esteemed in Tennessee, Alabama, and some other Southern States, as he is in North Carolina; and is also favorably known in other sections of the United States; indeed no Southern man could be more acceptable to the North, while no Northern man could be more acceptable to the South than Mr. Fillmore. And as your State has been one of the truest to the Whig cause South of the Potomac, and has modestly stood back, and never claimed either the Presidency or Vice Presidency thus far, I think it time, that the latter should be tendered to her by the other States, and I hope you will not be so exceedingly modest as to refuse the offer when made, as I hope it will be."

With our whole heart do we second the nomination. No man in North Carolina more truly represents in his own character the best qualities of his State; and no State more truly represents the characteristics of a Republican people than his. He possesses qualities which fit him to adorn any station, however exalted. Of the best blood of the Revolution, his courage in the *right* has never been questioned, his integrity is proverbial, his industry untiring, his mind clear and penetrating, his judgment well balanced, his manners such as always inspire respect from all who know him. Such a man would fitly succeed Millard Fillmore in the second office, or in the first, if Providence should in his time deprive the nation of its head. His election would not only be apt in itself, but it would be a deserved compliment to one of the truest Whig States in the Union.

MR. WEBSTER.—In acknowledging the receipt of the invitation from 6000 people in New York to address them, Mr. Webster refers to his well known opinions, and thinks there is no necessity at present for any public expression of them; yet he will probably at no distant day accept the invitation. He adds,—

"One thing, gentlemen, is certain: that if I address you at any time, you will hear no change of tone, nor any faltering voice, in support of that cause which is dear to your hearts and to mine."

SUPERIOR BLACKING.—Mr. A. J. Woodward, of this town, has presented us with a box of "Boot and Shoe Polish," of his own manufacture, which is superior to any thing of the kind we ever saw, as well in the glossy brilliance of the polish, as in the ease and rapidity with which it is applied, and in economy, from the small quantity used. The materials used are also, he informs us, preservative of leather.—Call at Graham & Woodward's shop, and see with what celerity Mr. W. will polish your understandings: and then buy a box or two for your own sake and for the benefit of a very worthy and industrious citizen.

A CLEAN SHIRT.—The Milton Chronicle thus describes two of his Whig friends of the upcountry:—

"The best looking lawyer we saw at court—certainly the most improved in appearance—was James T. Morehead, Esq., from Greensborough, who is one of the "lions" of the bar—(and, *en passant*, you'd better not let him appear against you in a suit if you don't want to be used up.) Mr. Morehead looked remarkably well—he was cleanly shaved and wore a snow-white shirt. If being a candidate for Congress improves the looks, perhaps we ought to try it. But a clean looking shirt is rather disastrous to a man's success in our District—we actually know a man—belongs to the "floating capital" party—who swore that he wouldn't vote for Kerr because he never saw him in his life that he was not "dressed in a clean shirt!"

THE PRESIDENT'S NORTHERN JOURNEY.—The President of the United States, accompanied by Messrs. Webster, Crittenden, Graham, and Hall, of the Cabinet, left Washington on Monday morning the 12th inst. to attend the celebration of the opening of the great Erie Rail Road.—They arrived at Baltimore at 8 A. M., were received by a Committee and a large concourse of citizens at Mount Clare Depot, conveyed in open barouches to Barnum's Hotel, where the President was welcomed by the Mayor in an address, to which he responded in eloquent and impressive terms. An immense throng of people of all parties, testified their respect for the President and his Cabinet by the loud applause with which they greeted his appearance and his speech.

The following is an extract from the Mayor's address:—

"Sir, as citizens of Baltimore, and as a part of this great confederacy, we would like to express in a more public manner than circumstances will now permit, our high appreciation of your decided, patriotic and independent course in the great cause of the Union and its recent compromise—principles which, we are glad to know, you have ever advocated, and dare maintain. In you, sir, we recognize with confidence a firm friend to the constitution and the perpetual union of these United States. Permit me to say, (and I am sure I but express the universal sentiment of the people of Maryland,) that you enjoy the unlimited confidence of the people in the high office you fill; and, sir, should circumstances ever require it, (which I trust in God may never be the case,) the patriotic sons of old Maryland will rally to sustain you and aid you in your efforts to preserve this happy Union. Ay, sir, in the beautiful language of a departed patriot, we pledge you "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors." We are, indeed, Union men."

To this the President replied, expressing his grateful emotions for the confidence reposed in him in the discharge of the high trust confided to him, and declared his readiness at all times to maintain the honor of the country and the *integrity of the Union*, with all the energy and ability that it might be in his power to command. He added, that whatever had been done to meet the approbation of his fellow citizens, the credit for it extended to his Cabinet more especially than to himself.

The party then breakfasted and proceeded to the Philadelphia cars, attended by Committees, &c.

They arrived at Philadelphia at 3 o'clock.—They were received, as at Baltimore, with Salutes from the Fort and Navy Yard, and escorted by an immense civic and military procession to the U. S. Hotel, where the President and Mr. Webster spoke briefly.

Between Baltimore and Philadelphia, however, the President was received with an Address, Salutes, &c. at Wilmington. The President and Mr. Crittenden responded to complimentary addresses; and at a collation on the boat, toasts were given, and speeches delivered by Messrs. Crittenden and Graham, of the Cabinet.

From Philadelphia to New York, the same demonstrations of public respect were every where shown.

At New York, and all along the President's route to Lake Erie, similar enthusiastic demonstrations of respect were paid to him and his Cabinet.

The President and Secretaries were called upon to address the thousands assembled at every Depot along the road. At Dunkirk, the Lake Erie terminus, 20,000 people were assembled to welcome them.

A Committee of the Common Councils of Boston met the President at New York, to invite him to visit Boston. And invitations have reached him from the Legislature of Connecticut, and from the city of Lowell.

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—2 persons were arrested by the U. S. Deputy Marshal of Georgia, a few days ago, on suspicion of being officers of a Columbus company destined for the invasion of Cuba. They were taken to Savannah and admitted to bail.

A large number of men are in Savannah and other parts of Georgia, who are supposed to have been connected with the unlawful enterprise; but no arrests except of leaders have been made.

It is reported that 300 men sailed from the Chesapeake Bay on the 2d inst. for Cuba.

A steamer has been employed by the government and is kept in readiness at New York for instant service.

[The Steamer was only employed for three days, and then discharged, indicating that the authorities were satisfied that the expedition was at an end.]

CONNECTICUT.—The election of Seymour as Governor, was effected by a union of Free Soilers with the Locofocos. Another instance of the "natural alliance" which, the Southern Locofocos used to tell us, existed between their party and the South.

On the first ballot, Seymour had 125 votes, Foster, Whig, 120. 245 votes in all, whilst there were only 244 members present and voting.—This ballot was of course set aside, and the room was cleared of spectators. On the 2d ballot, Seymour's vote fell off to 122, Foster's rose to 121, and there was one for Mr. Pond, who was not one of the candidates before the people, and of course not one who could be voted for by the Legislature. In such a case, it would seem to us that there was no election, as Seymour had not a majority of all the votes cast. But the vote for Pond was thrown out altogether, not even considered as a blank vote, and Seymour declared elected. This is a queer business altogether.

ANOTHER WHIRLWIND.—The Salisbury Watchman says that a whirlwind arose about 3 miles South East of that place on Sunday afternoon between 2 and 3 o'clock, which prostrated every thing within its track Eastwardly for about 8 or 10 miles to the Yadkin river. Houses, fences, trees, and even large stones were hurled from their places. Tree tops and limbs of trees, fence rails, &c., whirled in the heavens like leaves and straw; and accompanied with a dense smoke and a roar almost equal to thunder, formed a scene the most awfully sublime. Its track was narrow, sometimes not exceeding 75 yards in width.

The destructive whirlwind at Raleigh occurred between 3 and 4 o'clock of the same afternoon.

THE COUNTY OF YADKIN.—This new county has been more popular than the proposed county of Hooper. The question was left to the people of Surry, by division of which the new County is to be formed. And it was carried by a vote of 1562 to 551. The County seat has been located about one mile East of Dowelltown.

LARGE TURNIP.—Mr. Reuben Jones has sent us decidedly the finest looking vegetable we have seen this season—a very large Spring Turnip—from his garden in Lower Fayetteville.

The Maryland Reform Convention has adjourned, after having formed a new Constitution, which is to be submitted to the people for ratification on the 4th of June. It is so badly received by the Maryland papers, that it will probably be rejected.

FROM EUROPE.—The American Steamer Arctic arrived at New York on the 11th, in 10 days and 19 hours from Liverpool.

Cotton had fallen ⅛d. from the 26th to the 30th. Wheat, corn and flour had also declined.

LATER.—By the Cambria which arrived at Halifax, we have accounts three days later from Europe, being to the 3d inst.

The all-absorbing topic in England was the great exhibition, which was opened by the Queen in person on the 1st of May. About thirty thousand people were assembled, but no disturbance or accident occurred.

On the 2d the Russell Ministry sustained a defeat in the House of Commons on a motion by Mr. Hume to confine the operation of the property tax to one year. The Jewish disabilities bill had passed to its second reading.

Cotton had declined during the week ⅛ to ¼d. Sales 28,000 bales.

The Editors of the Fayetteville Observer seem to think that we give the Fayetteville Plank Road the cold shoulder. This is a misconception. We rejoice in the progress of any work that will benefit North Carolina and her towns, more especially our sister town of Fayetteville. We think a reference to our course will show that we are not amenable to the charge of jealousy or bad feeling towards her or her interests, but that on the contrary we have used all our little influence to do away with such feelings of jealousy.—*Wil. Journal.*

We insert the above with the more pleasure, because the general course of the Journal had not been in accordance with our understanding of the slighting remark, as we thought it, respecting our Plank Road.

The Wilmington Journal devotes a column and a half to an excoriation of Gen. Saunders. The Journal has as bad an opinion of the General's veracity, consistency, and patriotism, as we have. It does not even believe in his plea of an *alibi* in the matter of Memminger and the Charleston and Cincinnati Road. Well, in this the Journal may be right, after all.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.—The R. W. Grand Lodge of North Carolina convened in Annual Communication in Raleigh on Wednesday last, and remained in session until 12 M. on Saturday. We learn that the attendance of delegates was unusually large, and that from 20 to 25 Lodges were represented.

From the Report of the Grand Master, we learn that the Order is prosperous, and that nine Lodges have been Instituted within the past year,—a larger number than during any previous year.

We learn from the Report of the Grand Secretary, that there have been, during the past year, 331 initiations, 47 rejections, 40 admitted by card, 124 withdrawals, 13 reinstatements, 103 suspensions, 18 expulsions, 14 deaths.—The whole number of contributing members is 1396; ditto of Past Grands 172. Total revenue of past year $13,575 90. $813 75 have been paid for the relief of 107 Brothers, and $391 45 to relieve 25 widowed families. Burying dead $415. Educating orphans $67 85. Total of relief $1,798 05.

A resolution was adopted providing for holding the annual sessions in Wilmington.

The following Officers were elected for the ensuing year: T. H. Hardenbergh, M. W. Grand Master; Wm. J. McElroy, R. W. Deputy Grand Master; Rev. A. Paul Repiton, R. W. Grand Secretary; Thos. M. Gardner, R. W. Grand Treasurer; J. E. Morris, R. W. Grand Warden; Rev. H. H. Gibbon, R. W. Grand Chaplain. Representatives to Grand Lodge of the United States, John N. Washington of Newbern, John Winslow of Fayetteville.

The R. W. Grand Encampment was also in session part of the time during the past week, but we learn that no business of importance was brought before it; and although that branch of the Order has not been strengthened by the addition of any new Encampment, its general prosperity will compare very favorably with any previous year. The following are the Officers: James C. Justice, M. W. Grand Patriarch; Julius Wilcox, M. E. Grand High Priest; Henry L. Ward, R. W. Grand Senior Warden; J. B. Newby, R. W. Grand Scribe; Thos. M. Sackett, R. W. Grand Treasurer; Wm. H. Clark, R. W. Grand Junior Warden; M. Huston, W. Grand Sentinel. Representative to Grand Lodge of the United States, John C. B. Ehringhaus.

THE TWO EXTREMES.—The States of New York and South Carolina have lately been the scenes of factious assemblages. A Convention of Abolitionists was held at Syracuse, and a Convention of Nullifiers at Charleston at the same time. The doctrines avowed at both places were traitorous and dangerous to the Union.

Separated as they were by distance and bitterly opposed as they avow themselves to be in principle, it is wonderful to see the similarity in feeling and fanaticism—more wonderful still that the same remedy for their complaints was proposed by each party. The Syracuse fanatics denounced the existence of slavery, and the Union and Constitution by which it was protected. The South Carolina demagogues complained of the assaults upon the institution of slavery and of the burthens which the Union imposed upon them. But both were for "Secession" and "Disunion."

Both boldly avowed their objects, and for that deserve thanks. For the worst enemies to the Union, are those who, professing love for it, advocate doctrines which must necessarily cause its dissolution. But we know where to find these people, and their bold avowals of treason will, we trust, convince all good men and true patriots of the necessity of Union for the sake of the Union. Thus, of the evil done, good may come. For the people of the North, aroused by the boldness of the abolitionists, may be induced to render a heartier obedience to the Laws.—And the people of South Carolina, convinced of the folly and treason of their leaders, may take the matter in their own hands. So may it be.

A MAN'S NATURAL WANTS.—The N. Y. Express thus capitally hits off the doctrine of its neighbor the Tribune, that every man is entitled to have whatever he may take a fancy to:—

The "Tribune" is philosophizing upon "the progress of thought in England," "Social Statics," and other hard things. There is a great controversy going on in England, it tells us, and

"The question is whether every man is not entitled to a perfect property in nature, or what is the same thing to the satisfaction of all his natural wants."

"Perfect property in nature!" What's that? Answer. "Satisfaction of ALL his natural wants!" A wants B's pretty farm. B wants C. D's pretty wife. C wants D. E's charming daughter. All natural wants,—but C. D., monopolist (!) wants his own wife,—and D. E. rascal, will keep his daughter. J. B. who loafs all day on the sunny side of South street, wants B. C's the Stevedore's dollar, who has been at work all day, loading a ship. He is hungry at night. His most *natural* want is some of B. C's bread. Is B. C. bound to give it to him?

The Virginia Convention, on Thursday, in Committee of the Whole, voted down the mixed basis principle of representation by a majority of one vote. They also rejected the Compromise Report, which gave the West a majority of fourteen in the House of Delegates and the East eleven in the Senate, by the same majority. Mr. Botts's Compromise, proposing to give the East and West an equal amount of representation, was rejected by seven majority.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.—We have the pleasure of presenting another letter on the state of affairs in South Carolina, from a correspondent than whom South Carolina contains no citizen of better practical common sense—a quality which ought to be in high repute in a State whose people seem to be delivered over to madness:—

CHARLESTON, May 14, 1851.

*Dear Sir:* The Southern rights Convention has held its meeting, and the members have returned again to their respective homes.

I have never seen a more respectable or intelligent body of gentlemen assembled together. They were "*picked men*," and certainly if they represented the feelings of the people of South Carolina, our State will not remain one of this great Confederacy longer than the 4th of July, 1852. Between 400 and 500 Delegates were present, and although many individuals coincided in opinion with Mr. Cheves and Judge Butler, as to the inexpediency of separate State action, yet when the voting was done, the preponderance of the immediate Secessionists was absolutely overwhelming.

Indeed, Judge Butler himself seemed to give the matter up, and advised Mr. Orr, who seemed disposed to continue the debate, to yield the point, and let them have their own way!

I wish it were in my power to look into the future, and tell you what is to be the result of all this. Notwithstanding the apparent unanimity of this Convention, numbers of individuals who composed it have gone home with strong doubts as to the propriety of their course. Many who came to the city, resolved to secede at all hazards, have, on the representations of their city friends, reconsidered their decision and now hesitate as to *immediate* secession.

Charleston is decidedly opposed to this course, and if her leading men were to move at once and with energy, a strong party in opposition might be formed. But you know how difficult it is for moderate men to become *violent* in their moderation. You perceive the advantage which a well organized party, with a plan of action laid down, and with a special object in view, has over an opposition whose leading idea is negative, and whose business is to stand still.

Yet the argument of Mr. Barnwell must have made some impression on the members of the Convention. He told them, "that on the question of Slavery the world was against us, and until the South could shew an united front, the protection to the Institution which our government at Washington afforded was stronger than any other; and to break the chain of opposition to the encroachments of the world, by separating South Carolina from the other Southern States, would be an act of suicidal weakness."

One good thing this Convention has done. It has awakened the people to a sense of the importance of their present attitude. They will now commence the discussion of this great question, and if secession should be resorted to, it will not have been done till the people of the State have fully examined its difficulties and dangers.

The fact that the other Southern States are identical in their interests with us, and have an equal participation in all the great questions which now agitate us, will cause many to pause in their career, until the action of the North becomes so decidedly hostile, as to unite the South in one common front, against a common danger.

The position which *we* have assumed is offensive to our neighbors. We say to them in so many words, "We alone of all the men of the South, have the intelligence to perceive our danger, and the courage to resist it."

This is not the method to gain friends, and there are thousands of our citizens who deprecate most earnestly the ill-feeling which this kind of language must produce on our fellow-citizens of the other Southern States. If division must come, we are desirous that all the South should unite in one common cause.

FROM THE PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

## THE RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD AND GEN. SAUNDERS.

The Fayetteville Observer is mistaken in supposing that the effort of Petersburg to raise a hundred thousand dollars for the Raleigh and Gaston Road is "a spasmodic effort," and that we have stopped after getting a subscription of $36,000. Upwards of $70,000 have been subscribed in Petersburg, and the Committee appointed to procure subscriptions are still at work, and we can say with confidence that, if the portion of North Carolina which is interested in the Road will do as well as Petersburg, it will be resuscitated.

In connection with this subject, we must express our regret at the unjust attacks which a portion of the Carolina press have made on Gen. Saunders on account of the speech which he made in this city. Gen. S. was invited here as the known friend of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, to address us on the subject, and induce us to come forward with a liberal subscription. Such being the case, what was he to do after accepting the invitation and coming to Petersburg? Was he to get up and tell us that we had no interest in the existence of the R. & G. Road—that we got no trade from it, and never would get trade from it, and that it was a matter of indifference to us whether it went up or went down? Was this the language to address to an intelligent people who are mindful of their own interest and not disposed to expend large sums of money regardless of value received? Or was it Gen. Saunders' policy to press home to us the well-known fact that Petersburg had depended mainly for her commercial existence on the trade of a certain part of North Carolina, which trade we would inevitably lose in the event of the prostration of the only railway connection which we have with North Carolina? Will the editors who have been so ready to berate Gen. Saunders on account of his want of love for his own State oblige us by answering these questions? Can they deny that Petersburg is indebted for its present commercial importance to the trade of North Carolina? and will they dispute the fact that the R. & G. Road will cut us off from a good deal of this trade? Do they not know that, during this Spring, goods which have been heretofore purchased by Carolina merchants in this city have, for reason of the inability of the R. & G. Road to transport them, been purchased at the North, and shipped to Wilmington, and thence transported into the interior of Carolina? They will, we think, hardly venture upon a negative answer to either of these questions, and yet Gen. Saunders' offence only went to the extent of pressing home upon us these well-known and important facts. If these gentlemen mean to quarrel with Gen. Saunders, let them make the quarrel on grounds which have some show of reason. They may say, if they choose, that Gen. Saunders, as a Carolinian, should rejoice in the commercial destruction of the Virginia towns, because such a result would build up market towns in his own State, and, therefore, he should not have urged Petersburg to aid in the reconstruction of its great avenue of trade with Carolina. This they may do if they please, and we leave the General to settle it with them. But we beg these editors, in the name of the commonest sort of sense, not to attack Gen. Saunders because he was not such an ass as to address arguments to the people of Petersburg that were best calculated to defeat the very object of his mission to our city.

We are rejoiced to hear of the progress of the Petersburg subscription. The location and speedy commencement of the Central Road, we think ensures the rebuilding of the Gaston Road, which would otherwise be doubtful.

But as to Gen. Saunders, well may he exclaim of the Intelligencer, "save me from my defender!" For, in proving him to be "not such an ass" as to make a North Carolina speech in Virginia, it quietly fastens upon him the delivery of that speech which the General denies having delivered.

NAVY SUPPLIES FOR 1851-2.—The Advertisement embraced in the Supplement intended to accompany the Observer for the present and two succeeding weeks, was too long for insertion in the paper, as it would exclude almost all our usual variety of news and miscellaneous matter. We therefore prefer to encounter the expense of issuing a Supplement,—the advertisement not being entertaining to the general reader, though we shall be glad if it shall lead any of our friends to make a profitable contract with that respectable old gentleman, Uncle Sam.

We see in the Washington papers, another official advertisement which would probably be more interesting to the Timber and Lumber getters of this part of North Carolina. We are not authorised to publish it, but will furnish a copy to such of our friends as may wish to make contracts of that kind. It stipulates for an immense quantity of Yellow Pine Timber, Lumber, Scantling, Round Piles, "North Carolina Pine" Timber, Lumber, &c., such as 4,150 Yellow pine piles, from 35 to 40 feet long, 14 to 16 inches diameter at the butt; 700 pieces of Timber, &c., &c.

A meeting in favor of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road was held at Oxford on the 6th inst. Speeches were delivered by Gen. Saunders, Mr. Venable, and Mr. Gilliam. It was resolved that Granville ought to subscribe at least $50,000, a large part of which was put down on the spot.

THE SECESSIONISTS.—The following Resolutions were passed at the two recent Secession Conventions—one in Charleston, the other at Syracuse. The Resolutions clearly show that the fanatics at the North and at the South, are leagued together to effect a dissolution of the Union.

CHARLESTON.

"Resolved, That we hold the right of secession to be essential to the sovereignty and freedom of the States of this Confederacy, and that the denial of that right would furnish to an injured State the strongest additional cause for its exercise."

SYRACUSE.

"Resolved, That odious as are the governing principles of South Carolina, we cannot withhold from her the praise justly due to her consistent maintenance of the great cardinal doctrine of the right of secession by the single State—a doctrine vital to liberty, and the only safeguard of the several sovereignties from the tyranny of a grasping centralization."

Other similar Resolutions are published but the above are sufficient to shew the position of the Disunionists. The Syracuse Fanatics have adopted the South Carolina doctrine of secession, and judging from the complimentary tone of their resolutions, we shall expect soon to hear that they have invited their Southern brethren to join them in a great National Secession Convention.

NEW PRINTING PRESS.—We are glad to see that a long desired improvement of the country Printing Press is at last effected, probably owing to the liberal offer of a Premium of $1000 by Mr. Bruce, a Type Founder of New York. There are two applicants for patents for such a press—Mr. John H. Hathaway, of Norfolk, Va., and Mr. H. Underhill, of Canandagua, N. York. Mr. Hathaway's is expected to cost $500, to print 500 sheets in an hour, and to be worked by a man and boy. Mr. Underhill's is said to be of about the same capacity, to cost $400. Both are stated to be remarkable for the simplicity of their construction.

Should these promises be realized, the country papers will be vastly benefitted, both in the saving of labor, and in the freshness of their news. They can go to press at a later hour, because they can work off their papers at double the present speed. We hope to secure one of the presses as soon as they shall be ready for sale.

A BARBER TURNED NOTE-SHAVER.—A colored barber at Elizabeth City, in this State, whilst relieving Col. Leigh of his beard, took occasion also to relieve him of $400 in money and $30,000 worth of Notes!

## MARRIED,

In Chatham county, on the 11th instant, by S. Edwards, Esq., Mr. ADAM M. RECORD to Miss HANNAH JANE, daughter of Sam'l Carter, Esq., all of said county.

In Salisbury, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. T. P. Ricaud, Mr. ALFRED JOHNSON, to Miss ANN M. HORAH, daughter of Wm. H. Horah, Esq.

In Stanly County, on the 30th ultimo, by Rev. T. P. Ricaud, Mr. THOMAS T. LOCKE, of Rowan, to Miss MARGARET HARRIS, daughter of Daniel Harris, Esq.

In Montgomery county, on the 1st inst., by Alexander Oliver, Esq., Mr. MURRELL TIPPET, to Miss NANCY FRY.

In Montgomery county, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. A. H. Richardson, Mr. JOHN FREEMAN, to Miss ELLEN RUSSELL, daughter of Eli Russell.

In Mansfield, DeSoto Parish, Louisiana, on the 6th ult., JOSEPH B. ELAM, Esq., of Sabine Parish, to Miss KATE M. STEDMAN, formerly of Raleigh, youngest daughter of John C. Stedman, deceased.

## DIED,

At Nashville, recently, JAMES BUTLER FERGUSON, Esq., formerly a merchant of this town.

In Moore county, on the 10th instant, JOHN McIVER, Esq., aged 55 years.

In Raleigh, on the 10th inst., Mr. WESLEY BLAKE. Also, on the same day, Mr. S. W. WILLIAMS.

In Mocksville, on the 4th inst., Mrs. MARY MERONEY, wife of Mr. Wm. A. Meroney, aged about 25 years.

In Salisbury, on the 20th ultimo, Mrs. SUSAN PINCKSTON, wife of Mr. Franklin Pinckston, aged about 35 years.

Recently, at Jamestown, Guilford county, RICHARD MENDENHALL, an aged, influential and worthy member of the Society of Friends.

### FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 20.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, p'ch, | 50 a 55 | Lard, | 10 a 10½ |
| Ditto, apple, | 35 a 37 | Leather, sole, | 20 a 23 |
| Beeswax, | 20 a 22 | Lead, bar, | 6½ a 7 |
| Bacon, | 10 a 11 | Molasses, | 25 a 27 |
| Bagging, | 13 a 20 | Nails, cut, | 4½ a 5 |
| Cotton, | 8 a 9 | Oats, | 50 |
| Corn, | 80 a 90 | Oil, Linseed, | 90 |
| Coffee, | 12 a 12½ | Powder, | 5 00 a 6 00 |
| Cheese, | 9 a 11 | Shot, | 1¾ a 2 |
| Copperas, | 2½ | Sugar, brown, | 6 a 9 |
| Candles, F. F. | 15 a 16 | Ditto, loaf, | 11½ a 13 |
| Flour, | 4¾ a 5½ | Salt, sack, | 1 30 a 1 50 |
| Feathers, | 30 a 32 | Do. alum, bu. | 35 a 40 |
| Flaxseed, | $1 | Shingles, | 2 a 2½ |
| Hides, green, | 4 | Tallow, | 8 a 10 |
| Ditto, dry, | 9 a 11 | Wheat, | 1 00 a 1 10 |
| Iron, Swedes, | 5 a 6 | Whiskey, | 35 a 40 |
| Do. English, | 3 a 4 | Wool, | 15 a 16 |
| Indigo, | 1 a 1½ | White Lead, | 2 a 2½ |
| Lime, | | | |
| 4-4 Brown Sheetings, | | 7 a 7½ cents. | |
| Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, | | 18 " | |

REMARKS.—There has been little change during the last week worthy of notice, although the foreign news continues to be bad for cotton. Yet our manufacturers have taken all the lots offered, at our quotations. There have been several large lots of fine Bacon from Wayne county sold readily at 11 cts. The article of Wool appears to attract considerable attention, and is sought for at quotations. No Lime in market. Coffee has fallen to 12 a 12½.

TURPENTINE.—Sales of new Virgin Dip at 2 70; Yellow 1 95 to 2 00. Spirits for shipment in lots at 27 cts., and to the country trade at 29 to 30 cts. No. 3 Rosin 75.

### WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 10½ to 11¼. Corn 75 to 78. Lard 11 to 11½. Nothing doing in River Lumber. Yellow Dip Turpentine 2 25 to 2 30; Virgin 3 00 to 3 05; Hard 1 30 to 1 35; Tar 1 35 to 1 45. Spirits Turpentine 29 to 29½.—Shipping Timber $10 to $12; prime mill 8 25 to 9 25, ordinary 5 25 to 7 50, inferior 2 50.

At New York, Cotton fell ¼ cent under the Cambria's news. Uplands 9¼.

At Charleston, prices fell to 8½ to 10, and very dull.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,141,337 bales, against 1,868,637 last year. Increase 272,700.

Judge William B. Ochiltree, a native of this place, is a Whig candidate for Congress, in Texas. He has five Locofoco opponents.

*Fayetteville Plank Road.*—A citizen of this place having travelled over the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, talks thus:

"I am well pleased with it, and my horse, which I worked to a buggy, was delighted. He seemed to observe it, at first, with some degree of suspicion. He snorted at it, and put his foot upon it cautiously. But in a few minutes travelling upon it, he raised his head and tail, and became rather impatient—showed a disposition to move faster, which required my constant attention to check. When, by meeting wagons, &c., I had to turn off, he would get back upon the planks as soon as possible. Having travelled a considerable distance on a common road, my horse "whickered" as soon as he came in sight of the plank road; and when upon it again, showed the same signs of satisfaction. I had no difficulty to keep on it, and am satisfied that a horse having once travelled it, will manage that part of the business for himself."

*Salisbury Watchman.*


## A CARD.

THE Quarterly Examination

## *Fayetteville Hotel,*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28-tf

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GREAT ATTRACTION!

## GREAT BARGAINS TO BE HAD!

### ROME for Sale!

THE Copartnership of HALL, SACKETT & CO. will expire by its own limitation on the 21st June next; and in order to wind up its affairs as soon as possible, we will sell on very advantageous terms the

## ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS,

Which is very general and of greater variety than any other in the County, at reduced prices.

We also offer the STORE now occupied by us and the PLANTATION attached, with all its appurtenances, containing 250 acres, 60 of which are under a good board fence, and known as ROME, which is one of the most desirable Business Stands in the county, being located on the East side of the Cape Fear River, and opposite the Town of Fayetteville.

E. C. Hall and T. M. Sackett are autherised to settle the affairs of the concern and sell the property. Those wishing to purchase Goods or Property at a bargain, will please give us a call, as GREAT BARGAINS can be had.

HALL, SACKETT & CO.

N. B. Those indebted to us will see the necessity of making immediate payment; as longer indulgence cannot be given. H., S. & CO.

Rome, April 29, 1851. 69tf

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## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the Estate of Mrs. Henrietta Campbell, at March Term, 1851, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

M. V. JONES, Executor.

March 10, 1851. 66tf

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## New Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring and Summer STOCK OF GOODS, selected by himself from the New York and Philadelphia markets, consisting of a general assortment of

Fancy Silk Goods; domestic and imported Staple Dry Goods; Hats, Caps, Shoes and Boots; Straw Goods, a great variety; Men's, Boys' and Youths' ditto.

Also, fashionable Mole-skin Hats; Summer do; Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades; Hardware; Cutlery; China, Glass and Crockery-ware; Ready-made Clothing.

All of which goods I will sell very cheap to those who will pay prompt when called upon. And I would say to those who wish to buy for cash, that they shall not lose the benefit of their money. I am determined to sell my goods if I have to sacrifice them, and would advise buyers at least to call and see what's going on. My stock is large and well selected.

W. S. LATTA.

April 21, 1851. 68-8w

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### GREAT ATTRACTION!

*Clothing! Clothing! better and cheaper than ever.*

ALL Gentlemen who may be in want of good and cheap Clothing, would find it to their great advantage to call on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I have just returned from the Northern cities with an entire new splendid and large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of every variety of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. Furnishing Goods, Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbreilas, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand, a large assortment of Havana, Regalia and Principe Cigars, of the most favorite brands.—Also, fine cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, of superior quality, which will be disposed of at wholesale on very favorable terms.

I am grateful for past encouragement of my former customers, and solicit a continuance of the same; and all who may recommend their friends to trade at my Establishment, can depend upon their being dealt with fairly and honestly, and receiving for their money its full equivalent;—and I pledge myself to use all honorable means to give satisfaction and deserve the confidence of my patrons. Call at my Establishment and see for yourself.

South side Hay street, opposite to Messrs. H. Branson & Son. GEORGE BRANDT.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1851. 64-3m

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## $200 Reward.

I WILL give one hundred dollars for the apprehension and confinement of ANDERSON and JERRY in any jail so that I can get them again, or fifty dollars for either. I will also give $100 for proof of any responsible person's harboring said negroes. They runaway from my plantation in Moore county on the 10th of Feb'y last, and are thought to be lurking about 16 or 17 miles above Carthage on Deep River, through the edge of Moore and corners of Chatham and Randolph counties. Anderson is about 28 years old, a bright mulatto, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well proportioned; has an open countenance, and is quite plausible. It is believed that he will endeavor to pass for a free man and escape to a free State, as he had a brother who played the same game. Jerry is about 24 years old, 6 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout built; has a down look, particularly when spoken to, and is rather impudent. Said negroes formerly belonged to John R. Ritter, in the upper end of Moore county.

Any information must be addressed to the subscriber at Pocket P. O., Moore county, N. C.

J. L. BRYAN.

April 12, 1851. 67tf

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Who will Encourage Home Industry?

### A New Manufactory of Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, Worms,

*For 37½ cents per pound, Cash, as low as they can be bought in New York.*

ALSO, Funnels, Strainers, Bung Augers; Tea and Wash Kettles; in a word, every thing that can be manufactured out of Steel, Iron or Brass.

Have you secured the doors of your Smokehouses, Cribs, Drawers, Wardrobes and Money boxes? If not,

*Call at Woltering's Lock Manufactory.*

And supply yourselves.

Are you fond of sporting? Call at Woltering's Gun Manufactory, where you will find Guns and Pistols of every description, size and price. If those you have are out of order, send them up and let him make them as good as new.

He is prepared, at the shortest notice, to repair Stills, Copper Kettles, &c.

All kinds of Machinery, Engines, Mill-works, Cranks, of wrought iron, &c., repaired or made to order.

Edge Tools and Cutlery made and repaired.

Ready-made Buggies always on hand, of our own manufacture; also, Carriage Springs, Axles, &c.

He is Agent for the sale of Buck's celebrated Patent Cooking Stove.

☞ All of his articles shall be warranted.

All in favor of encouraging HOME INDUSTRY, will please give me a call, and I will ensure satisfaction in every particular.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment is on Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1850. 48-6mpd

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## FOR SALE.

ONE SET SAWMILL GEARING, including an excellent Log Chain and Crank.

Apply to M. V. JONES.

April 4, 1851. 66tf

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A. J. GRADY.] [J. M. MONK.

### GRADY & MONK,

Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,

**Hall's Building, North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.**

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.

April 4, 1851. 66-6m

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## PLANTS.

I HAVE a few dozen DAHLIAS, very double and magnificent kinds, all colors, striped, shaded, and tipped, 10 to 25 cents each. Also, a fine assortment of CHRISANTHEMUMS, 5 to 15 cents each.

Now is the time to plant from Pots, Roses, Cape Jessamines, single Japonicas, Gold Plant, Salvias, Lantanas, and many other showy Plants, of all which a cheap and choice assortment is now ready for delivery.

C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan st.

P. S. CABBAGE and TOMATO PLANTS, Ladies' Steel Hoes, Buist's Flower Garden Directory, Flower Pots and Tubs.

☞ A Rhododendron now in bloom.

April 7, 1851. 66tf

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## *Spring Goods,* 1851.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and general assortment of

## DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

1200 pieces new style Calicoes.
250 " " " Gingham.
340 " Printed and Emb'd Lawns.
Brocade and other Silks.
Swiss and other Muslins.
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers.
Bobinet Lace and Edgings.
Silk, Linen, and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Umbrellas and Parasols.
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Tweeds and Merino Cassimere.
Bonnets, uncommonly cheap.
Bolting Cloths, Anker brand.

With many other Goods; all of which have been purchased by the package for CASH. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call before purchasing elsewhere, as good bargains may be expected this season.

March 13, 1851. 63tf

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### *J. E. BRYAN*

HAS REMOVED to Hardie's Building, on Person street, second door from Market Square, and is now receiving direct from New York, a large assortment of

## NEW GOODS,

Carefully selected to suit the wants of the people of this community. His stock consists of—

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Ladies' Dress Goods, a variety,
25 cases Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, half Gaiters,
Boots and half Boots, of a dozen different styles,
Gentlemen's finest Calf Boots, enamelled Congress Boots, &c.
A large lot of Ready-made Clothing:
Coats, Coatees and Frocks, from $1½ to $12½,
Pants and Vests of every variety,
Fur, Silk, Panama, Leghorn and Straw Hats, of latest fashions,
Alboni, white Chip, French Hair Lace, white Crape, and other Bonnets,
Misses' Lace and assorted Crape Bonnets, &c.
Hardware, Pocket and Table Cutlery,
Trunks, Umbrellas, Baskets, Buckets, Pails, Brooms, Mats, &c.
Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars,
Blacksmith's Tools, Iron, Steel and Nails.

GROCERIES.

25 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
10 boxes cheap Tobacco,
Crushed, Loaf, Clarified and Brown Sugars,
Salt, Molasses, &c.
5 M medium priced Cigars,
French Brandy, Madeira and Port Wine, and Monongahela Whiskey,

To all of which he would invite the attention of buyers generally and his friends and customers particularly.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1851. 63-tf

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### *New Spring and Summer* GOODS,

### For 1851.

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS for Gentlemen, Youths, Boys, and Infants, to-wit:—Panama, Maricaibo, Pedale and Leghorn, with a general assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of Gentlemen's Dress Hats, to-wit: Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk and Angola, of the latest styles; with an assortment of other styles usually found in this market. Also, CAPS in abundance, of different styles and prices,—all of which will be sold ☞ CHEAP for CASH.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS & SHOES, which will be offered on liberal terms for the Ready Cash.

☞ Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

March 12, 1851. 63-tf

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### Groceries, Provisions, &c.

ROBT. MITCHELL,

*Arcy's Row, Gillespie street,*

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND:

Prime Bacon,
Whiskey, Brandy, and Rum,
Sugar, Coffee,
Flour, Meal, Corn,
Tobacco, Candles,
Molasses, Salt,
Castor Oil,
Painted Water Pails,
Nails, Hollow-Ware,
Prime and Mess Pork,
Prime and Mess Beef,
Salted Fish of various kinds: Winter Shad, Herrings, Mullets, &c.

These are all Cash articles, and can only be had from me for THE CASH; and they will consequently be sold at very low Cash prices.

☞ Fresh BUTTER and EGGS generally on hand, and other family articles.

R. MITCHELL.

March 8, 1851. 62-3m

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### *NEW GOODS.*

THE Subscribers are now receiving a portion of their SECOND IMPORTATION of GOODS this Season,—DRY GOODS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, GLASS, &c.

—ALSO—

**3000 yds. assorted Carpeting.**

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

October 28. 43tf

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## FOR SALE,

*At the lowest Market Prices,*

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES.
1200 sacks SALT.
5000 bushels Alum Salt.
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn.
Osnaburgs and Brown Sheetings.

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

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## COTTON GIN FACTORY.

MESSRS. RAY & PEARCE are the authorized Agents in Fayetteville for the sale of Griswold's Patent Water Box Cotton GINS, manufactured in Clinton, Georgia.

SAMUEL GRISWOLD.

Clinton, Geo., Feb. 1851. 57-tfSpd

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## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from W. J. Buchanan, of Johnston county, on the 8th of January, TWO NEGRO BOYS, Dan and Stephen. Dan is about 25 years of age, stout built, of dark complexion, and weighs about 175 lbs. Stephen is about 28 years of age, weighs 170 lbs., of yellow complexion, speaks very slow when spoken to.

Said Negroes were raised by Elizabeth Murphy of Cumberland county, in whose vicinity they are supposed to be lurking.

I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get them, or $25 for either; and an additional reward will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said Negroes.

R. F. MURPHY.

Jan. 24, 1851. 56tf

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## New Spring Goods.

THE Subscribers would announce to the public, that they have associated themselves together under the style and firm of

***Starr & Williams,***

For the purpose of transacting a general wholesale and retail Dry Goods business.

In their Store may now be seen the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

## DRESS GOODS,

In great variety, including a selection of elegant CHENE SILKS, to which they solicit the particular attention of the Ladies.

Also, Gro de Rhines, Gro de Swiss, Chamelion, Fullard, Check and black watered Silks; fig'd & plain silk and linen tissues; white satin; barèges; figured lawns; grenadines and dona louisas; figured, col'd and embroidered Swiss, jaconet, mull and checked muslins; Victoria and bishop lawns; pink, blue, crimson and corn-colored tarletons; chene, check and brocade poplins; pink, crimson, white, blue and green florences; polka, chene and brocade bonnet ribbons; belts; chene scarfs and neck ribbons; black silk lace; French-worked and Saratoga collars; lace capes; wrought sleeves; wristletts and elastic cuffs; mourning sleeve cuffs and collars; chantilla; Canton-crape, and other shawls; a superior article of Alexander's white, black and col'd kid gloves; twisted silk and long-armed mitts; embroidered chemisettes; muslin, blond, Swiss, wove and thread edgings.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—Black, brown, forest-green, blue and olive Cloths; black and colored Drab d'Etes; French doe skin and summer Cassimeres; white and checked Linens, Italian cloth and cashmeret, for summer coats; satin, silk and Marseilles vesting; gentlemen's cravats and scarfs, a new and beautiful article.

A large assortment of fashionable BONNETS, worth from 50 cts. to $8.

Misses' and boys' fashionable summer Hats and Bonnets in great variety. Panama, double and single brim Leghorn and palm-leaf HATS; fashionable mole-skin, beaver, brush, coney, angola, and other Hats; travelling and common trunks; umbrellas and parasols, with a large stock of French calf BOOTS; ladies', gentlemens', misses' and infant's Gaiters, Shoes and Slippers.

We respectfully invite those purchasing goods in this market, to give our stock an examination.

J. M. Williams' old stand, Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel.

J. M. WILLIAMS,
J. B. STARR.

Fayetteville, March 29, 1851.

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## FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a very general and well selected Stock,

## IN ALL LINES,

Which we are offering on our usual terms.

☞ All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the FORWARDING BUSINESS. J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1850. 47tf

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## NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

☞ We will barter for any kind of Country Produce. COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

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I HAVE just received from New York, my FALL AND WINTER

## Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

☞ I will barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.

Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

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## JUST RECEIVED.

30 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE.
2 hhds. Cuba SUGAR.
10 bbls. Crushed and Refined Sugar.
15 bbls. and half-bbls. Butter Crackers.
6 boxes Collins & Co's Hartford Axes.
20 boxes Steam Refined Candy.

With a variety of other Goods to complete our assortment.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb'y 10, 1851. 58tf

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## PAINTS.

4000 LBS. Pure and No. 1 WHITE LEAD, in Oil.
Imperial and Paris Green.
Spanish Brown, Spanish Whiting.
Winter Green, Chrome Yellow.
Litharge and other varieties of Paints.

COOK & JOHNSON.

March 10, 1851. 62tf

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LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S

## Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps,

For producing a healthy state of the system by Friction.

THE great value of the HORSE-HAIR RENOVATOR as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 1, 1850. 39tf

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## DRUGS & MEDICINES,

*Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.*

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium, Camphor, Castor Oil, Alcohol, Sulphur, Aloes, Magnesia, Rhubarb, Morphine, Quinine, Cream Tartar, Sal Soda, Castile Soap, Super carb. Soda, Epsom Salts, Sponge, Ipecac, Sarsaparilla, Kreosote, Borax, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Gum Arabic, Gum Myrrh, Capsicum, Lobelia, Plasters, Liquorice, Chloroform, Jujube Paste, Copperas, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Train Oil, Whale Oil, Sperm Oil, Sweet Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Copal Varnish, Leather Varnish, Japan Varnish, Window Glass, Putty, Pumice Stone, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Lampblack, Patent Plack, Terra de Sienna, Umber, Black Lead, Litharge, Red Lead, Patent Dryer, Whiting, French Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Prussian Blue, Sand-paper, Starch, Sal Eratus, Mustard, Spice, Nutmegs, Pepper, Hops, Indigo, Madder, Saltpetre, Ginger, Glue, Annato, Cloves, Mace, Burning Fluid, Alum, Oxalic Acid, White Brick, Tripoli, Wash Brushes, Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes, Scrubbing ditto, Shoe do., Tooth do., Hair do., Logwood, Red wood, Black Ink, Opodeldoc, &c., with a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English Perfumery and Soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

☞ The Subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price.

S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

October 12, 1850. 42tf

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### *Corn, Peas, and Hay.*

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

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## WANTED.

**20,000** LBS. OLD CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid,—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.

Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

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### *Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware*

## MANUFACTORY.

**At Wholesale and Retail.**

### *F. T. Ward's*

OLD ESTABLISHED TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE MANUFACTORY

IS REMOVED to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

And to do all kind of work of Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

☞ A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

C. W. ANDREWS.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-Y

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## Marble Factory.

## By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

**Fayetteville, N. C.**

Jan'y 20, 1851. 55-1Ypd

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### Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

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### Encourage Southern Mechanics.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

**Carriage Making Business,**

At the old Stand formerly occupied by Simpson & McLauchlin, (one door below A. A. McKethan's,) where they are now prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of RIDING VEHICLES, from a Sulkey or Buggy to a nine-passenger Coach, which, for style and durability, shall not be surpassed by any establishment in the place.

They hope, by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and LOWER than any other establishment in the place.

THOMAS V. WHITE.
JUNIUS B. RABOTEAU.

Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1851. 59tf

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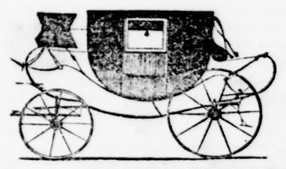

## A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS, in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell LOW for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

*Fayetteville, April 1, 1851.*

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## Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

### Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

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## NEW SPRING GOODS.

C. A. MAC MILLAN has received his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of Worsted and Silk Bareges, plain and fig'd Poplins, Foulard Silks, Bohemans, Printed Muslins and Lawns; with a general assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, French and Chinese Fans, Summer Tweeds and Cassimeres, plain and fig'd Linen Drills, Marseilles Vestings, &c.; with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SHOES, &c.; all of which will be sold on very accommodating terms. ☞ Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

April 1851. 67-3m

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30 HHDS. New Crop Molasses, just rec'd, by P. P. JOHNSON.

April 14. 67

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THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT

## COOKING STOVE,

IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville; in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street, and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using, any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 68tf

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### *MERCHANTS' LINE.*

THIS LINE OF BOATS is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

Persons patronising this Line, may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with dispatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

A. W. STEEL, President.
T. S. LUTTERLOH, Agent at Fayetteville.

Feb. 15, 1851. 59-tf

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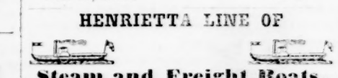
HENRIETTA LINE OF



### Steam and Freight Boats,

ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 50-tf

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## NOTICE.

THE Steamer Chatham will leave this place every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock, A. M., (instead of 9 o'clock as at present,) commencing at 7 o'clock Monday 10th inst. Time of leaving Wilmington, every Tuesday and Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, March 3.

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## LIVERY STABLES.

THE citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, can be accommodated on reasonable terms with HORSES, BUGGIES, and other Vehicles, at such times as they may wish to hire, by applying to the subscriber, as he is now well prepared for the business. He will be much obliged to those wishing to hire to give him a call.

J. W. POWERS, Agent.

Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 56tf

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### *WASHINGTON* LIVERY STABLES.

J. J. PHILLIPS and ROB'T WOOTEN are prepared to furnish the public with

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies,

***FOR HIRE.***

They are also prepared to send passengers to any of the neighboring towns, on reasonable terms. Their stock may be found at their Stables opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hay street.

They always have in attendance a good Ostler and Reinsman. They will take horses on livery at reasonable terms.

A two-horse carriage will be in readiness, at short notice, to convey passengers to or from the steamboats.

Please give us a call, and if satisfaction is not given, no pay will be required.

Fayetteville, March 8, 1851. 63-6m

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## IMPORTANT INVENTION.

THE Subscriber having bought the right for this county, of Waitman Davis's PATENT SELF-SETTER for Saw Mills, gives notice that he is now prepared to manufacture and put in successful operation this machine.

He claims the following advantages over the old mode of Sawing:

First—One hand can tend the mill and saw as much lumber in one day as two hands can accomplish.

Second—By a peculiar arrangement of the dogs, it will saw one fifth more lumber from the same stock.

Third—The Mill is not stopped until the log is sawed up. After the log is once dogged, the dogs are not moved, and the lumber is of one uniform thickness. One of these machines can be seen in operation at Mr. McLauchlin's Mill in this town, who gives it the following recommendation.

H. G. HALL,
Fayetteville Foundry.

☞ A Model can be seen at the Fayetteville Foundry.

March 15, 1851. 63-tf

Fayetteville, March 11, 1851.

I hereby certify that I have one of W. Davis's improvements on Saw Mills in use on my mill, and so well convinced am I of its utility, that in my opinion it requires only to be introduced to be put in general use by mill owners. I therefore cheerfully recommend its use to all Saw Mill owners who would regard their own interest. ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

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## $100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in July 1849, his man MASSA. He is about 24 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; has a large mouth, with thick lips, and shews large fine teeth when he laughs. His head is unusually small, with a low forehead. He has relations at Mr. John Smith's, in Bladen county, and has been in that neighborhood for a year past.

The Sheriff of Marlborough is authorized to pay the above reward upon delivery of the man in that Jail.

B. WITHERSPOON.

Society Hill, S. C., Feb. 15, 1851. 61-17wpd

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## STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber, on last Wednesday night, on the other side of Murchison's Factory, a dark bay MARE, that suckles a colt, and is rubbed smartly with the gear. I will pay a liberal reward for the delivery of her in Fayetteville, N. C.

JOHN A. GILCHRIST.

Jan. 14, 1851. 54-tf

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## FAYETTEVILLE *Book-Bindery.*

THOMAS H. TILLINGHAST respectfully informs the citizens of this place, that he has opened a NEW BOOK-BINDERY, opposite to Mr. Warren Winslow's Office, Anderson street, where he is ready to execute any style desired, from the best to the plainest.

Music, Periodicals, &c. &c. are bound on a new plan, in several kinds of leather, &c.

Jan'y 7, 1851. 58tf

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## CHARLES BANKS,

***Confectioner,***

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

*Fresh pure Candies, constantly supplied.*

June 1850. 23-tf

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## JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

***Commission & Forwarding Merchant,***

**Fayetteville, N. C.**

Feb. 15, 1850.

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## R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

**Fayetteville, N. C.**

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

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## J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

*Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.*

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1850. 19-tf

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## T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57tf

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## GEORGE ELLIOT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.

**WILMINGTON, N. C.**

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq., Jona. Evans, Esq., Rev. E. McNair, } Cumberland Co.

Jan. 1, 1850. 20tf

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## SAVAGE & MEARES,

**Commission and Forwarding Merchants,**

WILMINGTON, N. C.

56-Y

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## SCOTT & BALDWIN,

*(Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.)*

*Fashionable Merchant Tailors,*

AND DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's Clothing, Ready-made,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Also, a complete assortment of Gents' DRESS GOODS.

***Market Street,***

JULIUS SCOTT, } Wilmington, N. C.
O. S. BALDWIN, }

Jan. 15, 1851. 55y

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## JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

**GENERAL COMMISSION**

AND

**FORWARDING MERCHANT,**

***Wilmington, N. C.***

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Merchandise to be shipped or sold in this market.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

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## J. E. TOOMER,

***Commission and Forwarding Merchant,***

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to H. Branson & Son, } Fayetteville, N. C.
A. A. McKethan, }

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

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## HATCH & BURBANK,

*Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.*

THE Subscribers, late of Baltimore, have opened a Store in this town, and having made arrangements with an extensive House in Baltimore, they can furnish the above named articles at such prices that cannot fail to please.

Dealers and Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Front street, under Mozart Hall, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart.

Wilmington, Dec. 10, 1850. 49tf

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## MALLETT & PAULMIER,

**Grocers and Commission MERCHANTS,**

**135 *Front Street,*** near Maiden Lane,

**NEW-YORK.**

☞ *Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.*

Liberal advances made on Consignments.

P. MALLETT. J. PAULMIER.

New York, January 1851. 53-6mpd

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### Cutlery and Guns.

## FIELD & LANGSTROTH,

(Successors to Rogers Brothers & Co.,)

**IMPORTERS,**

**166 Market Street,**

**PHILADELPHIA.**

HAVE on hand a very full stock of CUTLERY, GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c., including the lowest priced as well as the finest makes.

Also, a fine assortment of Shelf and Heavy HARDWARE AND SADDLERY, all of which will be offered to buyers or put up to order at the very lowest prices. ☞ An examination solicited.

Feb. 25. 61-13w

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## DENTISTRY.

**S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,**

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

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## LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner. L. H. WHITAKER.

August 24, 1850. 34tf

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## BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

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### *Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.*

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

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## FRESH TEAS.

EXTRA FINE HYSON,
Do do Imperial,
Do do Gunpowder,
Do do Oolong, and
Young Hyson TEAS, of superior

—ALSO—

Chocolate, Barley, Salad Oil, Mustard, Powders, &c. For sale by SAM'L J. HINS

April 21.

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POLLY Peablossom's Wedding; Tales; Port Folio of a Medical Louisiana Swamp Doctor; &c. &c. Received and for sale by E. J. HALE

April 19.

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Linseed Oil and White L

FOR sale by SAM'L J. HINS

April 21.

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## D. & W. McLau

HAVE just received a seasonable of GOODS, consisting of hams; Jaconet, Swiss and Tartan Printed Linen Lawns; Lace Capes col'd Lisle; Silk do. and sup'r Kid siery; ditto for Misses and Boys; bric Handkerchiefs; Taylor's Spool and fancy Cassimeres; Cloths; col'd Linen Drillings; fine French dou and rib'd Drab d'Ete; Sheetings and Umbrellas and Parasols; Boots and ware and Cutlery; with a great we offer at the lowest prices.

—ALSO—

26 boxes Tobacco, very low per
10 bbls. prime Pork.
30 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee.
5 hhds. Sugar.
10 bbls. Refined and Granulated
Loaf and Crushed
Bar and Fancy Soaps.
Superior Northern Flour, &c.

D. & W. McL

April 7, 1851.

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## BOOTS AND SHOES

WE are receiving our Spring and supply of BOOTS and SHOES, ing of a very large and splendid the latest fashions; embracing a very variety of styles for Ladies', Gentlemen's Boys', Children's and Servants' wear.

Also, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Window Shades. Call, Morocco, Binding and Pad Skins; Lasts, Sparables, &c., &c.

☞ Our Stock, which is very extensive bought direct from the Manufacturers most favorable terms. Country Merchants others wishing to purchase articles in are requested to examine our assortment will sell very cheap for CASH, or to who cash their bills when presented.

S. T. HAWLEY & CO.

April 8, 1851.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY 10,000 feet of White Oak sawed by 3½, for Plough Beams. Address H. G. HALL, Fayetteville

March 3, 1851.

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INSTITUTION FO